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NESTS AND EGGS

OF

BRITISH BIRDS.

WHITE STORK.

PLATE CLXII.—FIG. I.

Ciconia alba, ... Fleming. Selby.
Ardea ciconia, ... Montagu. Bewick.

A heap of sticks and twigs, with any other coarse materials, forms the nest of this bird. It is placed on a house top, the summit of some tall chimney, the steeple of a church, or an old tower, or turret; as well as on the highest parts of the loftiest trees, in the immediate vicinity of the most crowded thoroughfares.

The eggs are usually three or four in number; white, tinged with buff, and of a short oval form. The young are hatched after a month's incubation, and are attended to with sedulous attention by both parents, until fully fledged and able to provide for themselves. The old birds feed them from their own bills, with food they have previously swallowed.

BLACK STORK.

PLATE CLXII.—FIG. II.

Ciconia nigra, ... Fleming. Selby.
Ardea nigra, ... Montagu.

This species builds its nest, which is rather large, on the summit of the loftiest pine and other trees. The foundation of sticks is solidified by the addition of sods, the whole being finished with smaller twigs, rushes, feathers, hair, and all sorts of suitable lining.

The eggs, two or three, or four, or even five in number, are of a buff white colour, faintly tinged with blue.

SPOONBILL.

WHITE SPOONBILL.

PLATE CLXIII.—FIG. II.

Platalea leucorodia, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Platalea nivea, ... CUVIER.

THE nest of this bird is made in a tree, if one be situated conveniently for the purpose, or else on the stump of a willow, among rushes and weeds in water, or on the ground. It is put together of sticks, twigs, and rushes, and lined, if at all, with finer portions of the like; the former materials are made use of if it be placed in a tree. Several nests are built together, when trees for the purpose are in sufficient number.

The eggs, laid in the month of May, are sometimes four, but usually two or three in number. They are white, spotted with pale reddish brown; some are without the red spots.

IBIS.

GLOSSY IBIS. BAY IBIS. GREEN IBIS.

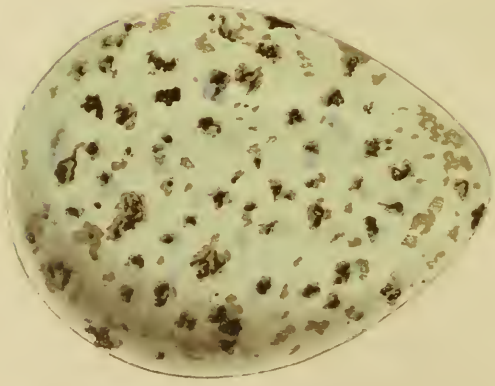
PLATE CLXIII.—FIG. I.

Ibis falcinellus, ... Fleming. Selby.
Ibis ignea, ... Stephens.
Tantalus falcinellus, ... Pennant. Montagu.
Numenius viridis, ... Brisson.

The nest of this species is placed among the 'debris' of reeds on some slight elevation, and is formed of dry grass, flags, and other such materials. Several nests are placed in proximity to each other.

The eggs are two or three in number, and of a pale bluish green colour. While the female is sitting, the male bird brings her food, and when not thus engaged, stands not far off, keeping sentry.

The figure on the plate is taken from a specimen forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.



CURLEW.

COMMON CURLEW. WHAAP. WHITTERICK.

PLATE CLXIV.—FIG. II.

Numenius arquata, ... PENNANT.
Numenius major, ... STEPHENS.
Scolopax arquata, ... MONTAGU.

THE nest of this bird, if any be made in some slight hollow, consists only of a little dry grass, twigs, or leaves, or is placed in the middle of a tuft of the former, among heather or rushes.

The eggs, laid in April and May, are four in number, and they differ much both in their ground colour and the spots. They are of a pale dull green, blotted all over with two shades of brown, and are very large for the size of the bird. They are placed quatrefoil in the nest, the narrow ends inwards. The young run about almost as soon as hatched, but are not able to fly for a considerable time. Until then they are assiduously attended to by their parents. If approached, they hide themselves among the inequalities of the ground, and lie very close, the old birds endeavouring the while to attract the enemy away.

WHIMBREL.

LITTLE WHAAP. WHIMBREL CURLEW.

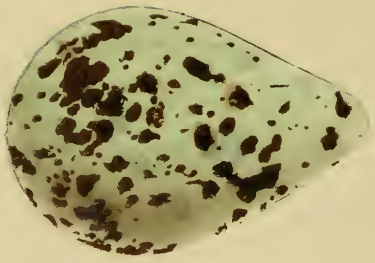
PLATE CLXIV.—FIG. I.

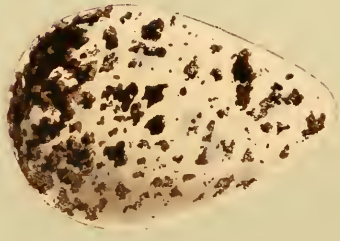
Numenius phæopus, ...	Pennant.
Numenius Hudsonicus, ...	Brisson.
Numenius minor, ...	Brisson.
Scolopax phæopus, ...	Montagu.
Phæopus arquatus, ...	Stephens.

The nest of this species is a rude couch, placed among the heather on the open moor, on or by some hillock or low stump. A few dry grasses are the materials of its composition, and it is scarcely hid from view.

The eggs are four in number, of a dark olive brown colour, blotted with darker brown. They are wide at one end, and much narrower at the other, and are placed in the nest with the pointed ends inwards. They are considered good eating, and being sought for on this account, the numbers of the birds are diminished in consequence. The male and female sit on them by turns. If disturbed from them, they make great outcries to distract the intruder. The young leave the nest as soon almost as hatched, and quickly learn to skulk most warily on the approach of danger.

J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford, has forwarded me a specimen of the egg of this bird.





SPOTTED REDSHANK.

DUSKY SANDPIPER. SPOTTED SNIPE. BLACK-HEADED SNIPE. COURLAND SNIPE. DUSKY SNIPE.

PLATE CLXV.—FIG. I.

Totanus fuscus, ... Fleming. Selby.
Scolopax fuscus, ... Morris.
Scolopax totanus, ... Pennant. Montagu.

For the specimen of the egg, from which the drawing for the plate was made, I am indebted to the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Perpetual Curate of Castle Eden, Durham. It was taken in Finland, in 1854.

REDSHANK.

COMMON REDSHANK. REDSHANK SANDPIPER. RED-LEG. RED-LEGGED HORSEMAN. RED-LEGGED SANDPIPER. GAMBET SANDPIPER. STRIATED SANDPIPER. SANDCOCK. POOL SNIPE.

PLATE. CLXV.—FIG. II.

Scolopax calidris. . . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Scolopax Totanus, ... BRISSON. RAY.
Totanus calidris, ... FLEMING.
Tringa striata, ... LATHAM.
Tringa Gambetta, . . . LINNÆUS. GMELIN. LATHAM.

THE nest of this bird, composed of a little coarse grass, is made by the marshy margins of lakes and other uncultivated watery places, on a heap of flags, or in some slight depression, or sheltered by a bush or tuft of herbage, as also, it is said, occasionally on heaths.

The eggs, deposited early in May, are pale reddish white tinged with green, and blotted, spotted, and speckled with dark red brown, most at the larger end; some varieties with bluish grey. They are four in number. The young are hatched in from fourteen to sixteen days, and immediately quit the nest, under the tutelage of the female bird, the male taking no care of them; they soon are fledged, and able to provide for themselves.

GREEN SANDPIPER.

WHISTLING SANDPIPER. WOOD SANDPIPER.

PLATE CLXVI.—FIG. I.

Tringa ochropus, . . .	Pennant. Montagu.
Tringa Aldrovandi, . . .	Ray.
Totanus ochropus, . . .	Fleming. Selby.

The nest of this species is either in sand on a bank, or among grass by the side of a stream.

The eggs, four in number, are of a greenish white ground colour, with dusky or dark brown and light reddish brown and grey spots, more or less dark.

The figure on the plate is from an egg forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

WOOD SANDPIPER.

LONG-LEGGED SANDPIPER.

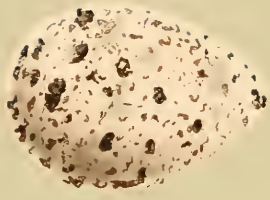
PLATE CLXVI.—FIG. II.

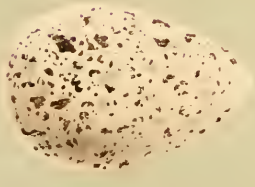
Tringa glareola,	. . .	Pennant. Montagu.
Tringa Grallatoris,	. . .	Montagu.
Totanus glareola,	. . .	Fleming. Selby.

The nest of this bird, which is extremely difficult to find, owing to the nature of the ground where it is put, is generally placed in a hollow, at but a little distance from the water, among heath, or plants of the bog myrtle, rushes, or grass. It is made of grass or other vegetable materials.

The eggs are three or four, pointed in shape, and of a pale greenish white, spotted and speckled, particularly at the larger end, with dark reddish brown. The hen bird incubates them, and her partner watches by, and rises up, and hovers about any intruder.

The figure on the plate is from an egg brought from Norway, by Mr. Dann.





COMMON SANDPIPER.

SUMMER SNIPE. SPOTTED SANDPIPER. SAND LARK. SAND LAVROCK.

PLATE CLXVII.—FIG. I.

Tringa hypoleucos, ... PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Totanus hypoleucos, ... FLEMING. SELBY.

NIDIFICATION commences about the middle of April. The nest is slight—a collection of a few leaves, a little moss, or dry grass, in a hollow in a bank, in a tuft of grass, or tussock of rushes; upon a bed of gravel, or even on a bare rock; the eggs being kept together by only a very slight inequality in the surface. It is generally thus sheltered or protected, on one side at least. It is usually built near the water's edge, but sometimes in an adjoining field, always above the highest water-mark. It is well hidden in a tuft of grass or rushes, or among the lower branches of willows and osiers, so as to be difficult to find. The same pair, if undisturbed, will return for several successive seasons to their accustomed building-place.

The eggs, four in number, are of a reddish white or cream yellow tint, spotted and speckled with dark brown, and other marks of a lighter hue. Some are of a clear very light blue ground colour, with minute brown spots all over; others with large blots of deep brown. They are, as the eggs of other waders, admirably

adapted, both by their form and their position in the nest, to occupy the smallest possible degree of space, as rendered expedient by their large size in proportion to that of the bird. The young are hatched in about fourteen days, and leave the nest almost immediately. They quickly learn to hide themselves in the nearest covert, and in about a month are able to shift for themselves.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

PLATE CLXVII.—FIG. II.

Tringa macularia, . . .	Pennant. Montagu.
Totanus macularius, . . .	Selby. Jenyns.
Totanus macularia, . . .	Temminck.

The nest of the Spotted Sandpiper is placed in some well-hidden spot in a field, and is composed of short pieces of dry straw, or other such materials as furnished by the locality.

The eggs are of a pale reddish white colour, spotted and speckled with grey, and brown of a darker and lighter shade. They are four in number. The young, as soon as hatched, run about with wonderful speed.

The figure on the plate is from an egg forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

GREENSHANK.

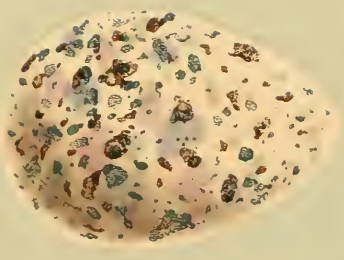
CINEREOUS GODWIT.

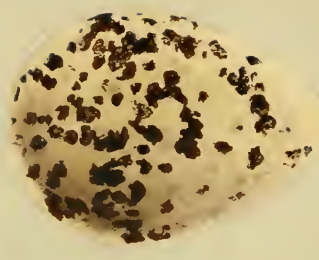
PLATE CLXVIII.

Scolopax glottis, . .	Pennant. Montagu.
Scolopax canescens, . .	Pennant. Gmelin. Latham.
Totanus glottis, . . .	Fleming. Selby.
Limosa grisea, . . .	Brisson.
Limosa glottis, . . .	Stephens.

The nest of this bird is a small hollow, with a few fragments of heath or grass placed within it.

The eggs, of a pear shape as in the kindred species, are four in number, of a very pale yellowish green colour, sprinkled all over with irregular spots of dark brown and blots of light purple grey, with fewest of either on the smaller end.





CCXIX

AVOCET.

SCOOPER. COMMON AVOCET.
SCOOPING AVOCET. CROOKED-BILL. YELPER.
COBBLER'S-AWL DUCK.

PLATE CLXIX.—FIG. II.

Recurvirostra avocetta, . . . Fleming. Selby.
Recurvirostra avosetta, . . . Pennant. Montagu.

The nest of this species is said to be made in a hollow on some dry spot in a marsh, or on the bank, just above high-water mark, among the short grass, or other marine vegetation. It is lined with a little of those materials.

The eggs are described as being usually two, but sometimes three or four in number, brown or greenish white, spotted and speckled with black. The young are hatched in eighteen days, and leave the nest almost immediately. If chased, they hide themselves, with much success, among the scanty cover.

The figure on the plate is from an egg forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

STILT.

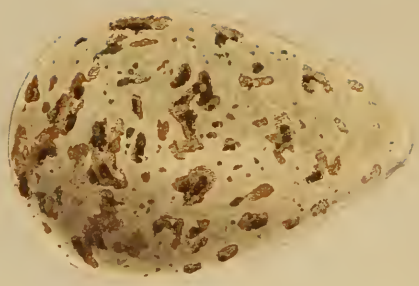
BLACK-WINGED STILT. STILT PLOVER.
LONG-LEGS. LONG-LEGGED PLOVER. LONG-SHANKS.
BLACK-WINGED LONG-SHANK.

PLATE CLXIX.—FIG. I.

Himantopus melanopterus, . . SELBY. JENYNS.
Himantopus Plinii, ... FLEMING.
Himantopus atropterus, . . . MEYER.
Himantopus rufipes, ... BECHSTEIN.
Charadrius himantopus, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.

A ROUND hollow on the top of some tuft or mound serves as a receptacle for the nest of this bird.

The eggs, as represented by Professor Thieneman, are of a pale blue colour, blotted and streaked with greyish green, or olive green and dark brown.



BLACK-TAILED GODWIT.

COMMON GODWIT. GODWYN. YARWHELP. YARWHIP.
LESSER GODWIT. JADREKA SNIPE.
RED GODWIT. HUDSONIAN GODWIT. SHRIEKER.

PLATE CLXX.—FIG. 1.

Limosa melanura. . . .	Leisler. Temminck.
Limosa Ægocephala, . . .	Fleming.
Limosa rufa major, . . .	Brisson.
Fedoa melanura, ...	Stephens.
Scolopax Belgica, . . .	Gmelin.
Scolopax Ægocephala, . . .	Linnæus.
Scolopax Hudsonica, . . .	Latham?
Scolopax limosa, ...	Pennant.
Scolopax Lapponica, . . .	Bewick.
Ægocephalus Bellonii, . . .	Ray.

About the beginning of April these birds arrive at their nesting-places, and begin to lay early in May, in the rough parts of swamps, and long meadows near water, the nest being composed of dry grass, and other wild plants, and hidden among any coarse herbage.

The eggs are four in number, of a deep green or light olive brown colour, faintly blotted with spots of a darker shade.

As soon as the young are able to flutter about, the old ones leave them to themselves.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT.

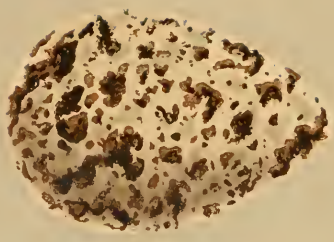
COMMON GODWIT. RED GODWIT. MEYER'S GODWIT.
GODWYN. GREY GODWIT. RED-BREASTED SNIPE.

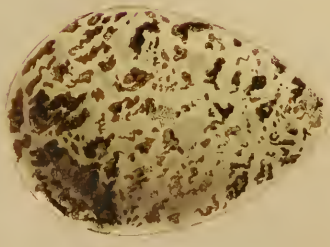
PLATE CLXX.—FIG. II.

Limosa rufa, ...	Brisson.
Limosa grïsea major, . . .	Brisson.
Fedoa rufa, ...	Stephens.
Fedoa Meyeri, ...	Stephens.
Fedoa pectoralis, . . .	Stephens.
Scolopax leucophæa, . . .	Latham.
Scolopax noveboracensis, . .	Montagu.

The egg of this species is described as of a pale yellowish brown colour, speckled, blotted, and spotted with other darker shades of brown.

The figure on the plate is taken from a specimen forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.





RUFF.

REEVE, (FEMALE.) FIGHTING RUFF. SHORE SANDPIPER.
EQUESTRIAN SANDPIPER.
YELLOW-LEGGED SANDPIPER. GREENWICH SANDPIPER.

PLATE CLXXI.

Machetes pugnax, . . .	Gould. Selby.
Tringa pugnax, ...	Pennant. Montagu.
Tringa equestris, . . .	Latham.
Tringa littorea, ...	Linnæus. Latham.
Totanus cinereus, . . .	Brisson.

The Reeve begins to lay the first or second week in May, and the young are hatched the beginning of June. The nest, made of coarse grass, is placed on some hillock among the same, or sedge, or rushes.

The eggs are subject to considerable variety; some are of a beautiful green ground colour, others olive brown, spotted with darker brown. They are four in number.

WOODCOCK.

PLATE CLXXII.—FIG. I.

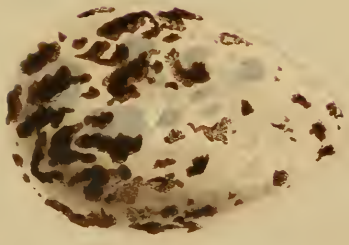
Scolopax rusticola, . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.

THE nest of this bird is built in woods and plantations, among dry grass, fern, or leaves, of which its structure is formed. It is loosely put together, but is placed in some warm spot.

The eggs are generally four in number. They require seventeen days incubation: the hen bird sits very close. The young run about as soon as hatched.

Two broods are hatched in the year.

Mr. D. Brown, of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perth, has kindly forwarded me a specimen of the egg of this bird.



GREAT SNIPE.

SOLITARY SNIPE. DOUBLE SNIPE.

PLATE CLXXII.—FIG. II.

Scolopax major, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Gallinago major, . . . STEPHENS.

THE nest of the Great Snipe is placed on a tuft of grass or hillock in a marsh near to some standing water, and is lined with a little grass and fragments of other herbage.

The eggs are four in number, of a yellowish olive brown colour, spotted with two shades of reddish brown. They require seventeen days incubation, and then the young are tended for about a month by their parents.

The figure on the plate is from an egg sent me by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

COMMON SNIPE.

WHOLE SNIPE. SNITE. HEATHER BLEATER.

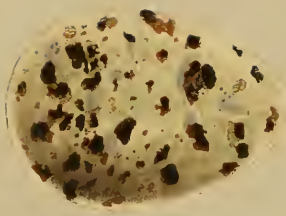
PLATE CLXXIII.—FIG. I.

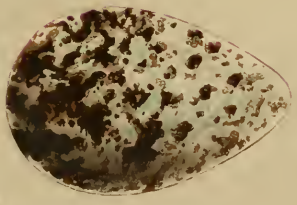
Scolopax gallinago, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Scolopax gallinaria, ... GMELIN.
Gallinago media, ... SHAW.

TOWARDS the end of March, or beginning of April, the male Snipe begins to call for a mate.

The nest is commonly placed in the middle of a tuft of grass, rushes, or heather, in a shallow depression in the surface; by the side of water, as also among the heather where watery spots abound on the hill side, often at an elevation of from five hundred to a thousand feet above the level of the plain. A few chance stalks furnish its lining, if any be provided at all, which is not always the case.

The eggs are four in number, and of a very large size in proportion to that of the bird; their colour is pale yellowish, or greenish white, blotted at the larger end with two or three shades of brown. Some are spotted all over with small spots; some are of a clear green ground, some light blue, and others olive brown. Six eggs have several times being found in one nest, as mentioned by the Rev. G. Low, in his "Fauna Orcadensis; but they doubtless must have been the joint contribution of two birds.





JACK SNIPE.

JUDCOCK. HALF SNIPE.

PLATE CLXXIII.—FIG. II.

Scolopax Gallinula, . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Gallinago minor, . . . BRISSON.
Gallinago minima, . . RAY. WILLUGHBY. STEPHENS.

THE Jack Snipe makes its nest on some grassy knoll, or among a tuft of rushes.

The eggs are four in number, and of a yellowish olive colour, spotted about the larger end with two shades of brown.

J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford, has kindly forwarded me a specimen for the use of this work.

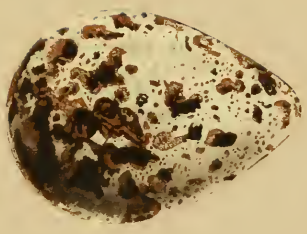
BROWN SNIPE.

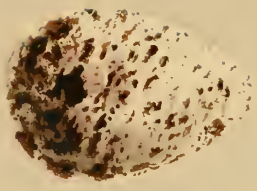
RED-BREASTED SNIPE. GREY SNIPE. BROWN LONGBEAK.

PLATE CLXXIV.

Scolopax grisea, . . . Pennant. Montagu.
Scolopax Noveboracensis, . . Sabine.
Macroramphus griseus, . . Eyton. Gould.

The figure on the plate, of the egg of this species, is from a specimen forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.





CURLEW SANDPIPER.

PIGMY CURLEW.

PLATE CLXXV.—FIG. 1.

Tringa subarquata, . . . Fleming. Selby.
Numenius pygmæus, . . . Pennant.
Scolopax pygmæus, . . . Montagu.

The eggs of this bird are described as being of a yellowish colour, spotted with brown.

KNOT.

RED SANDPIPER. ASH-COLOURED SANDPIPER.

PLATE CLXXV.—FIG. II.

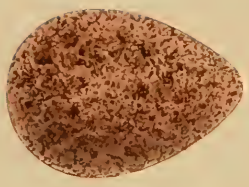
Tringa Canutus, . . .	Montagu.
Tringa Islandica, . . .	Pennant.
Tringa cinerea, . . .	Temminck.
Calidris Canutus, . . .	Fleming.

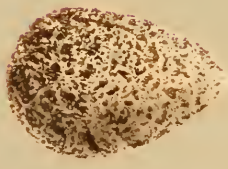
A TUFT of grass serves as a depository for the eggs of this species.

They are stated to be four in number, of a light yellowish brown colour, marked at the larger end with grey and reddish spots, forming more or less of a belt, and less spotted towards the smaller end.

The figure on the plate is taken from a specimen forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

What a pity that particulars are not given as to where this egg was found &c.





BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER.

PLATE CLXXVI.—FIG. 1.

Tringa platyrhyncha, . . Gould. Temminck.

This bird is late in laying its eggs; they have been found not yet sat upon on the 24th. of June, and the young still unable to fly the last week in the following month. The nest is placed in a hummock of grass.

The eggs are, in general, of a deep chocolate colour, sometimes spotted and mottled with a darker shade of the same. They are four in number.

LITTLE STINT.

LITTLE SANDPIPER. BROWN SANDPIPER. MINUTE DUNLIN. LEAST SNIPE.

PLATE CLXXVI.—FIG. II.

Tringa pusilla, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Pelidna minuta, . . . STEPHENS.

THE figure on the plate, of the egg of this species, is from a specimen in the collection of H. F. Walter, Esq., of Russell Square, London.

TEMMINCK'S STINT.

TEMMINCK'S SANDPIPER. TEMMINCK'S DUNLIN
LITTLE SANDPIPER.

PLATE CLXXVII.—FIG. 1.

Tringa Temminckii, ... SELBY.
Tringa pusilla, ... FLEMING.
Tringa pucilla, ... MONTAGU.

THE figure on the plate, of the egg of this species, is from a specimen forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

SCHINZ'S SANDPIPER.

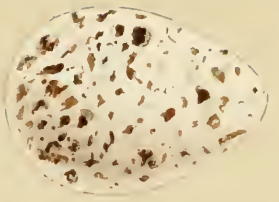
PLATE CLXXVII.—FIG. II.

Tringa Schinzii, . . . Buonaparte. Eyton.
" " . . . . Gould. Temminck.

The nest of this bird is placed by lakes or marshes, on some grassy knoll.

The eggs are four in number, yellowish grey, or pale olive green, spotted with olive or chesnut brown markings.

The figure on the plate is from an egg sent me by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.



DUNLIN.

PURRE. DUNLIN SANDPIPER. SEA SNIPE. PLOVER'S PAGE. STINT. LEAST SNIPE. SEA LARK.

PLATE CLXXVIII.—FIG. I.

Tringa variabilis. . . . SELBY. JENYNS.
Tringa alpina, ... PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Tringa cinclus, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.

THE nest of the Dunlin is usually located under the shelter of some tuft or small bush, in any dry spot on marshy moors and heaths, mosses or salt marshes, as well as by the sea. It is often concealed, intentionally or unintentionally, with great success, so as to be very difficult to find. Sometimes, however, it is fashioned upon the open grass which grows green and verdant here and there among the dark heather, "lonely, lonesome, cool, and green." A few bits of moss, withered heath, or grass, form its careless lining, if there be any in it, the same materials being for the most part merely rounded into form—a natural cradle.

The eggs are four in number, of a greenish white, greenish grey, or dull green colour, blotted and spotted with a darker and a lighter shade of brown, most so towards and at the larger end. Some have the ground a light blue inclining to dull white, others a clear light green, richly spotted with light brown. They are deposited in the nest with the smaller ends inwards.

PURPLE SANDPIPER.

SELNINGER SANDPIPER. BLACK SANDPIPER.
SEA SANDPIPER.

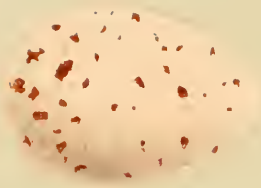
PLATE CLXXVIII.—FIG. II.

Tringa maritima, ... PENNANT.
Tringa Lincolniensis, . . . PENNANT.
Tringa nigricans, ... MONTAGU.
Tringa striata, ... FLEMING.

THE nest of this species is fitted in some hollow in the ground with a little moss or other herbage for a lining. It is built on mountains among small pools of water, in the middle of a clump of grass.

The eggs are four in number. They are of a pyriform shape, of a yellowish grey colour, with small irregular spots of pale brown, crowded at the obtuse end and rare at the other. They appear to be laid at the end of June, or beginning of July.

The figure on the plate is from a specimen forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.



LAND-RAIL.

CORN-CRAKE. DAKER HEN. MEADOW-CRAKE.

PLATE CLXXIX.—FIG 1.

Crex pratensis, ...	Selby. Jenyns.
Rallus crex, ...	Montagu.
Gallinula crex, ...	Bewick.
Ortygometra crex, ...	Fleming.
Porphyrio rufescens, ...	Brisson.

The nest of this species is placed among long grass or corn, in a furrow or some slight hollow, and is lined with a few of the leaves and stalks of the neighbouring herbage.

The eggs, commonly seven or eight, or ten, or even eleven in number, are of a pale reddish brown, or reddish or yellowish white colour, spotted and speckled with grey and reddish brown. They do not vary much, except in the size and greater or less number of the spots. Some are of a red tinted ground colour, with blots of deep red brown and purple; others white, with a faint tinge of blue, and fancifully streaked and spotted all over. Two broods are wont to be reared in the year, the first being hatched between the beginning or middle of June, or later towards the end.

The young quit the nest when hatched, and in rather less than six weeks are able to fly. The female sits very close, and often suffers in consequence, from the unwitting scythe of the mower.

SPOTTED CRAKE.

SPOTTED RAIL. SPOTTED WATER-HEN. SPOTTED GALLINULE. WATER-CRAKE. WATER-RAIL.

PLATE CLXXIX.—FIG. II.

Crex porzana. . . . . . Selby. Jenyns.
Gallinula porzana, ... Bewick. Fleming.
Rallus porzana, ... Montagu.
Ortygometra porzana, ... Stephens.

The nest of this Crake is put together of the larger and smaller stalks of rushes, reeds, and other water-plants, in marshy places, among beds of reeds, and often at the water's edge, and so arranged as to be capable of floating on the water, being thickly lined with soft grass, and the edges well rounded. Nevertheless, they are at times destroyed by the rising of floods.

The eggs are as many as from seven, eight, nine, or ten, to twelve in number, and even eighteen have been found together, but these doubtless the produce of two birds. They are of a pale reddish white, or yellowish grey ground colour, spotted and speckled with dark reddish brown. The hen sits for three weeks to hatch the eggs. The young quit the nest very soon after being hatched.

LITTLE CRAKE.

OLIVACEOUS CRAKE. LITTLE GALLINULE.
DWARF RAIL.

PLATE CLXXX.—FIG. I.

Crex pusilla, ...	Selby. Jenyns.
Gallinula minuta, ...	Montagu. Bewick.
Gallinula pusilla, . . .	Fleming.
Zapornia pusilla, ...	Gould.
Rallus pusillus, ...	Latham.

Nidification commences at the end of May or beginning of June.

The nest, of considerable size, is placed either in a tuft of rushes or upon the water itself, supported in the latter case on the stalks of rushes or other aquatic plants bent down and intermingled with grass, the adjoining materials of the like kind being drawn in a hood-like manner over it.

The eggs are from seven or eight to ten in number, smooth, without much polish, and of a light olive brown, or yellowish or greenish white colour, spotted with darker brown.

The young run out of the nest almost directly after being hatched.

The figure on the plate is from an egg brought from Hungary, and now in the possession of the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Perpetual Curate of Castle Eden.

BAILLON'S CRAKE.

PLATE CLXXX.—FIG. II.

Crex Baillonii, ...	Selby. Jenyns.
Gallinula Baillonii, ...	Temminck.
Zapornia Baillonii, . . .	Stephens.
Ortygometra Baillonii, . . .	Shaw.

The nest of this bird is made near the water's edge, in the moist situations which the bird itself frequents, among long grass, flags, or rushes, and is very difficult to find. Its component parts are the stems and leaves of water-plants, sedge, and grasses.

The eggs are seven or eight to ten in number, and of a regular oval form. Their colour is greyish white, spotted with yellowish brown. The hen bird is said, on leaving them, to add to the nest the concealment of the surrounding and overhanging herbage.

The figure on the plate is from a specimen forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., Lincoln College, Oxford,

WATER-RAIL.

BILCOCK. BROOK-RUNNER. RUNNER.

PLATE CLXXX.—FIG. III.

Rallus aquaticus, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.

THE nest of this species, which is built of sedge, flags, and grass, is abstrusely concealed among the thickest herbage; frequently in willow beds. Mr. Wolley mentions one which was built upon rushes floating on the water, and another upon a clump close to its margin.

The eggs are covered with small specks of greyish ash-colour and reddish brown, on a dull cream-coloured white ground; some are almost spotless. They are from seven to ten in number.

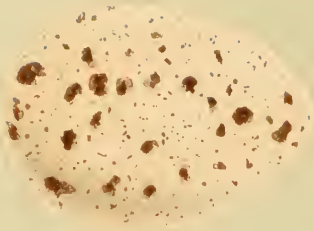
MOOR-HEN.

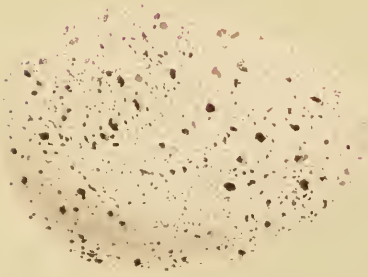
WATER-HEN. COMMON GALLINULE. MOAT-HEN.
MOOR-COOT. MARSH-HEN.

PLATE CLXXXI.—FIG. 1.

Gallinula chloropus, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Fulica chloropus. . . . . BEWICK. FLEMING.

THE nest of the Moor-Hen, which is large, is strongly put together, though only of rough workmanship, and is commonly found well concealed among reeds, long grass, or the roots of trees, just above the water's edge, on the margin of a stream or by a bank. It has been known as much as three feet above the surface, on the stump of a tree, or even on the lower branches of a fir, or in a thorn bush at that elevation. The Rev. Leonard Jenyns has recorded one instance in which it was constructed among the ivy encircling a large elm, which hung over the water's edge, at the height of at least ten feet from the ground. A writer in the "Magazine of Natural History," mentions another placed in a fir tree twenty feet above the water. He says, "there was a reason for it, the rising of the water in the pond frequently flooded the banks of the island, and, as I had before witnessed, had destroyed several broods." One was built upon the branches of a willow overhanging the lake at Castle Howard, at a height of four or five feet above the water.





The nest has been known quite unattached to any fixture, though surrounded by loose sticks, and thus at the mercy of the winds and waves. Moor-Hens have been known both to hatch their eggs after being removed in part of the nest to another place, and also themselves to remove them, when threatened with destruction by the rising of the water; fresh materials being in each case brought together. J. H. Gurney, Esq. and W. R. Fisher, Esq. have recorded an instance in which they knew the nest of a Moor-Hen placed in a fir plantation at a distance of a quarter of a mile from any water. I have seen one myself placed at some height over the water on a fallen branch of a tree, which formed a natural bridge over a river.

The eggs are usually five, six, seven, or eight, in number; nine or ten have, however, been often seen in one nest. They are of a reddish or yellowish white colour, spotted and speckled all over with reddish brown; they vary exceedingly in size. Three broods are commonly reared in the year, sometimes it has been thought even four; the first eggs are laid the end of April or in May, and are, in early seasons or localities, hatched in the latter month, but otherwise not till June. It is a curious fact that the youngest brood is carefully and kindly attended to by that which is its elder, as both are at the same time by the parents, but when a third comes, it is to the abandonment of the first.

Incubation continues three weeks. The young soon leave the nest, still attended by their mother, who leads them to the water, but, for a time, they return to it at night for shelter. The hen takes the young at times under her wings.

COOT.

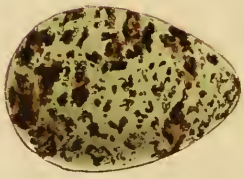
COMMON COOT. BALD COOT.

PLATE CLXXXI.—FIG. II.

Fulica atra, . . . Pennant. Montagu.
Fulica aterrima, . . . Linnæus.

The nest of this bird, not unfrequently deferred to be made until May, is a large structure, and, though of rough workmanship, very strong in its composition, so as to keep the eggs dry, albeit in such close proximity to water. It is built by the edges of islands in, or the borders of lakes, ponds, and rivers, and is generally placed among, and loosely attached to flags, and reeds; sometimes on a tuft of rushes, and composed of the former plants: the finer portions are placed inwards. Since writing the above, I have observed one placed on the water, as indeed they not unfrequently are, and confined only in its place by the reeds springing up around it. It was three or four yards from the edge of a small pond, adjoining the high-road between High Catton and Stamford Bridge. The old bird moved a little way from it as I stopped, but did not appear shy, as she doubtless would at another time.

The eggs are from six or seven, to ten or even fourteen in number, of a light dull yellowish or greenish pale brown, or stone-colour, spotted with small rust-coloured spots. If the first hatch be taken or destroyed, a second is produced, but in less numbers.



GREY PHALAROPE.

PLATE CLXXXII.—FIG. 1.

Phalaropus lobatus, . . . Pennant. Montagu.
Phalaropus hyperboreus, . . . Bewick.
Phalaropus platyrynchus, . . Gould.
Tringa lobata, ... Montagu.

The nest of this species is described as slight, lined with a few grasses, or a mere formation of the natural herbage around, and placed in a hollow on some elevated spot in marshy places, but always in the vicinity of water, either the sea, or some inland lake or river.

The eggs are usually four in number, of a stone-colour, with a tinge of olive, and spots and specks of dark brown. The old birds shew great fondness for their young, and remain with them till they are well able to fly.

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE.

RED-NECKED COOT-FOOT. RED-NECKED LOBE-FOOT.

PLATE CLXXXII.—FIG. II.

Phalaropus hyperboreus, . . .	Pennant.
Phalaropus fulicaria, ...	Montagu.
Lobipes hyperboreus, ...	Fleming.
Lobipes hyperborea, ...	Selby.

These birds are late in laying, only one or two eggs having been found laid by nearly the middle of June. It appears that the male birds assist the females in the task of incubation.

The nest is placed in a hollow on a small hillock, or in a tuft of grass by the edge of the water, and is deep in shape—the material dry grass. Both birds are much attached to each other, as well as to their offspring. Several nests are frequently placed in the same neighbourhood.

The eggs appear to be four in number, and of a dull olive green colour, a good deal blotted with black brown or dusky. The young leave the nest soon after being hatched.

GREY-LAG GOOSE.

WILD-GOOSE. GREY-LAG WILD-GOOSE.

PLATE CLXXXIII.—FIG. I.

Anser palustris, . . .	Fleming. Selby.
Anser ferus, ...	Jenyns.
Anas anser, ...	Pennant.
Anas ferus, ...	Montagu.

The nest of this Goose is made of grass, rushes, leaves, or dry stalks of plants, under cover of some rushes or osiers, and is well lined with feathers. It is large in size, and is located in a marsh, or by the border of a lake or inland sea. The male keeps guard near it while his partner sits.

The eggs are said to be commonly four or five in number, but to amount also to as many as twelve or fourteen, the former the produce of younger, and the latter of older birds; eight or nine the intermediate quantity. They are of a dull yellowish white, smooth and shining in appearance.

Meyer says, "The female is very careful in covering the eggs with some of the surrounding materials, whenever she leaves the nest for a short time; and it may serve as a safe guide to persons who go in search of the eggs, that if they are uncovered, they are forsaken, and are, consequently, not worth leaving in the nest. As soon as the Goose has laid her full number of eggs,

she plucks the down off her breast, and disposes it in such a manner among the eggs, that they retain an equal temperature even at the changes of the weather, or during the short periods when she leaves the nest, once or twice a day."

"In four weeks the young come forth, and after remaining under the mother the entire first day, are subsequently led to the water, and made to swim to some small islet, where they can hide, and feed on the young blades of corn, grass, and duckweed. The gander redoubles his watchfulness on the increase of his family, and hardly ever leaves the party. On the approach of danger, the parents resort immediately to the shelter of rushes, standing corn, or long grass, attended by the whole brood; but when surprised on open ground, too far from shelter, the young lay themselves flat on the ground in some rut or hollow, and have even been known to be taken up in the hand, and carried away; but if they are near enough to the water, instinct teaches them to resort to that element for protection, where, by diving or swimming to the shelter of some cover, they may elude observation: on such occasions the parents fly round the intruders, uttering their inharmonious cries." Yarrell says that when the hen birds begin to sit, the males leave the fens, and collect in flocks near or on the sea. The male and female are considered to unite for life. They return yearly to the same breeding places, arriving at them in March.

A wild Grey-lag gander is recorded to have paired with a tame goose in a farm-yard.

BEAN GOOSE.

WILD GOOSE.

PLATE CLXXXIII.—FIG. II.

Anser ferus, ... Fleming. Selby.
Anas sejetum, ... Pennant. Montagu.

The eggs of this species are of a dull white colour, and from five to seven in number.

The young, till able to fly, hide themselves, if alarmed, in the neighbouring heather or other cover.

In confinement this species has been known to pair with the Tame Goose, the progeny partaking in some respects of the character of both parents. This is a statement of Meyer's

PINK-FOOTED GOOSE.

PLATE CLXXXIV.—FIG. 1.

Anser phœnicopus, ... Bartlett.
Anser brachyrhynchus, ... Baillon.

These birds pair about the middle of May. Mr. J. Macgillivray has remarked that he saw them "in pairs about the middle of the month, and they had the young fully fledged and strong upon the wing about the end of July." They had again collected into flocks by the beginning of August.

The eggs are of a pure white colour. Eight were laid by one of these Geese, kept on the water in St. James' Park by the Ornithological Society of London.

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

LAUGHING GOOSE. WHITE-FRONTED WILD GOOSE.

PLATE CLXXXIV.—FIG. II.

Anser erythropus, ... FLEMING. SELBY.
Anas albifrons, ... PENNANT. MONTAGU.

THE eggs of this species are of a white colour, with a tinge of pale buff.

BERNACLE GOOSE.

BARNACLE GOOSE. COMMON BERNICLE GOOSE.

PLATE CLXXXV.—FIG. 1.

Anser bernicla, ... Fleming. Selby.
Anser leucopsis, ... Jenyns.
Anas erythropus, ... Pennant. Montagu.
Anas leucopsis, ... Temminck.

These birds appear to breed in large swamps and morasses.

The eggs are of a greenish white colour.

BRENT GOOSE.

PLATE CLXXXV.—FIG. II.

Anser brenta, ... Fleming. Selby.
Anser torquatus, ... Jenyns.
Anas bernicla, ... Pennant. Montagu.

The nest of the Brent Goose is formed of vegetable materials, collected together in swampy places.

The eggs are white, with a faint tinge of brown or greyish.

EGYPTIAN GOOSE.

PLATE CLXXXVI.—FIG. 1.

Anser Egyptiacus, ...	Jenyns.
Anas Egyptiaca, ...	Bewick.
Chenalopex Egyptiaca, . .	Gould.

These birds are believed to pair for life, and are much attached to each other. They make their nest, it is said, of reeds, leaves, and the stems of water-plants, and give it a lining of cotton and feathers. It is always placed near the water, and has been known on its surface, supported by the surrounding floating vegetation.

The eggs are of a dull white colour, with a tinge of buff, six or eight in number.

The figure on the plate is from an egg laid in the Gardens of the Zoological Society.

CANADA GOOSE.

CRAVAT GOOSE.

PLATE CLXXXVI.—FIG. II.

Anser Canadensis, . . . Fleming.
Anas Canadensis, ... Bewick.
Cygnus Canadensis, . . . Jenyns.

The Canada Goose makes for herself, or rather for her expected brood, a "downy bed" of feathers, within a structure of dry plants of different kinds. It is of large size, and raised to the height of several inches. It is begun to be built in March or April, and is placed among deep grass, near the water. Audubon mentions his having found one on the stump of a large tree, standing in the middle of a small pond, and at a height of about twenty feet. Occasionally they build in the old nests of other large birds; and while the hen sits the male bird keeps sailing about over the water in the neighbourhood, but not coming very close to the nest. On the appearance of any danger he exhibits much anxiety for his family.

The eggs are sat upon by the end of May or the beginning of June. They are generally six or seven in number, but as many as nine have been found: they are of a dull white colour.

The figure on the plate is from a specimen laid in St. James' Park.

HOOPER.

WHISTLING SWAN. HOOPING SWAN. ELK.

PLATE CLXXXVII.

Cygnus ferus, ... RAY. WILLUGHBY.
Anas cygnus, ... LINNÆUS. GMELIN.

THE nest, which is of large size, as might naturally be looked for, is made of rushes and other water-plants, and is lined with down, with which the eggs are also covered. It is about a foot and a half in diameter, and is placed not far from the water. It is begun to be made about the middle of March, and is built on the ground in marshy places.

The eggs are of a pale dull brownish white or pale greenish white colour. They vary in number from five to seven.

The female sits for forty-two days. She and her mate are united, it is said, for life. They keep the place of their nests free from intrusion, and resolutely repel its appropriation by any but themselves.

BEWICK'S SWAN.

PLATE CLXXXVIII.—FIG. I.

Cygnus Bewickii, ... YARRELL.

THE nest is reported by Captain Lyons, R.N., to be built of peat-moss, and to be nearly as much as six feet long, four feet and three-quarters wide, and two feet high on the outside, the hollow one foot and a half across. Another account says that the materials used are flags, rushes, and the small boughs of willow trees; doubtless those most readily procurable are differently made use of in different places.

The eggs are of a cream white colour.

This Swan too is said to occupy six weeks in the incubation of its eggs. Many pairs build in the same vicinity, but each pair maintain the right of private property for the time being in their own more immediate abode.

MUTE SWAN.

TAME SWAN.

PLATE CLXXXVIII.—FIG. II.

Cygnus olor, ... JENYNS.
Cygnus mansuetus, ... GOULD.
Anas olor, ... PENNANT. BEWICK.

THE Swan disposes its nest on the ground, near the water side, or on some mound on an island in the river or lake. It is made of rushes and flags, and if the water threatens to rise, more materials, which the male bird brings, and the female works in, are added to the deposit under the eggs, which are thus gradually raised further out of danger.

The eggs are from five or six, to seven or eight in number, older birds laying the larger, and younger the fewer numbers respectively. They are of a dull greenish white colour.

Incubation continues for from five to six weeks. After being hatched for one day, they follow the guidance of their parents to the water, and have but little instruction, beyond that instinctively given them by nature, in the art of swimming about and feeding themselves. Still, "The attention," says Meyer, "bestowed by the old birds upon the young is incessant; and when fatigued by the strength of the stream, or requiring to be removed to a far distance, too great for their young

capacity, the hen bird takes the young ones on her back, which she accomplishes by lowering herself a little in the water, and occasionally assisting them to ascend with her foot, and in this manner they are carried in safety to some more desirable spot. The shape of the Swan's back, which is very flat, is well adapted for this purpose; and when her wings are raised, the young ones repose in the most beautiful and safe cradle imaginable."

SHIELDRAKE.

COMMON SHIELDRAKE. BURROW DUCK.
SKELGOOSE. SKEELING GOOSE.

PLATE CLXXXIX.—FIG. I.

Tadorna Vulpanser, ... FLEMING.
Tadorna Bellonii, ... STEPHENS.
Anas Tadorna, ... LINNÆUS.

THE Shieldrake builds in rabbit-holes and other hollows in the earth, often as much as ten or twelve feet from the entrance. Some down, plucked from their own breasts, is the lining with which the nest is fitted, the remainder being dry grass.

The eggs are ten or twelve, or even more, it is said, thirteen or fourteen in number; but these, in such cases, may possibly have been the produce of two birds. They are nearly perfectly white, having only a very faint tinge of green, and are smooth and shining.

The hen bird sits, as is believed, from about twenty-six to thirty days, her mate keeping watch hard by, and taking her place in the morning and the evening while she picks up some food.

The young, when hatched, are either carried by their parents in their bills to the water, or soon make their way thither themselves. They hide away at the approach of danger; the old birds, conscious no doubt that they are able thus best to find security, flying off themselves.

RUDDY SHIELDRAKE.

PLATE CLXXXIX.—FIG. II.

Anas rutila, ... Bewick.
Tadorna rutila, ... Selby.

This species builds in holes in river banks, such as have been burrowed and deserted by animals, or those of natural formation. The nest is lined with feathers of the bird itself, the remainder being any sorts of stalks and sticks.

The eggs are white, and eight or nine or ten in number. They are highly polished.

The young are often carried to the water in the bill of the mother.

For the loan of the egg figured on the plate, I have to thank the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Perpetual Curate of Castle Eden. It was received by him from Dr. Thieneman, by whom it had been procured, with others, from the Volga and the Caspian Sea.

SHOVELER.

BROAD BILL. BLUE-WINGED SHOVELER. COMMON SHOVELER. RED-BREASTED SHOVELER. SHOVELER DUCK.

PLATE CXC.—FIG. 1.

Anas clypeata, . . . Pennant. Montagu.
Spathulea clypeata, . . . Fleming. Selby.
Rhyncaspis clypeata, . . Gould.

The nest of this species, built beside rivers, lakes, and other waters, or in watery places, appears to be made of grass, commingled with down from the bird itself. In some cases the bare earth or sand is scarcely covered with any materials; in others, a tuft of grass is laid in. After the female has begun to sit, she covers the eggs with down plucked from her own body.

The eggs are as many as eight, nine, ten, or twelve in number. They are of a buff white colour, with a tinge of green.

Incubation lasts three weeks. The young leave the nest almost immediately after being hatched, and repair with their mother to the water.

These birds bred in the year 1854, in the gardens of the Zoological Society, London.

GADWALL.

GADWALL DUCK. COMMON GADWALL.

PLATE CXC.—FIG. II.

Anas strepera, . . Pennant. Montagu. Bewick.
Chauliodus strepera, . . Selby. Jenyns.

The nest of the Gadwall is placed among reeds, sedge, rushes, or other aquatic herbage, such as vegetates by the sides of pools, meres, and lakes, and in marshy places.

The eggs are from five to seven or eight, or, Selby says, ten or twelve in number. They are of a uniform buff white colour.

The engraving is from an egg laid in the garden of the Zoological Society. The birds bred there in the year 1839, and again in 1841, and in 1853 or 1854.

PINTAIL.

COMMON PINTAIL. PINTAIL DUCK.

PLATE CXC.—FIG. III.

Anas acuta, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU. BEWICK.
Querquedula acuta, . . SELBY.
Dafila caudacuta, . . GOULD.

OF this species also, the nest is placed by the margin of, or at no great distance from, water, lakes, ponds, and seas, and is composed of grass and reeds, with a little lining of down. Some have been found in ditches, and even in standing corn: it is always well concealed.

These Ducks pair in April.

From six to eight or nine eggs are laid. The young are hatched in about twenty-three days. They at once repair to the water.

These birds have repeatedly bred in confinement. Montagu has recorded several instances. Lord Stanley had a female Pintail which paired with a Wigeon, and had eggs two successive seasons. The Hon. Twisleton Fiennes another, a male, which paired with a common Duck.

WILD DUCK.

COMMON WILD DUCK. MALLARD.

PLATE CXCI.—FIG. II.

Anas boschas, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.

THE nest of this species, constructed the latter end of April, is, unless in a few rare exceptional instances, placed on the ground in a dry place, often near, but on the other hand not unfrequently at a distance from water; in some cases under a hedge, and in others in an open field, or in a wood, but under shelter of some kind. It is small in size, little more than six inches in the inner width, and regularly formed of dry grass or other vegetable materials; the lining being down, to the thickness of between two and three inches.

The greater number of these birds go north to breed, but not a few remain here and there throughout the country all the year, and build.

The eggs are usually eleven in number; sometimes ten, and sometimes twelve; and as many as fifteen are said to have been found in one nest. They are smooth and of a very pale green colour.

The old birds are supposed to remain in pairs throughout the year, but the male leaves the female as soon as she begins to sit. The hen covers the eggs with down and other substances if she leaves the nest for a time.

GARGANEY.

GARGANEY DUCK. GARGANEY TEAL.

PLATE CXCI.—FIG. 1.

Anas querquedula, . . . Pennant. Montagu.
Querquedula circia, . . . Selby.

The Garganey begins to lay, as Mr. Hoy has recorded, in a communication to Mr. Hewitson, about the middle of April, or towards the end of the month, or the beginning of May.

The nest, according to the same authority, is made of dry grass and rushes, mixed with the down of the bird itself. It is placed in low and marshy situations, among reeds and rushes, and by the borders of inland waters and rivers, among the adjoining rank herbage.

The eggs are from eight to ten or even fourteen in number—buff in colour.

Incubation continues for about twenty-one days.

The young birds, as soon as hatched, follow their mother to the nearest water.

The figure on the plate is from an egg laid in a basket by one of these birds captured in the county of Norfolk, and sent to Mr. Girdlestone.

TEAL.

COMMON TEAL.

PLATE CXCII.—FIG. 1.

Anas crecca, . . . Pennant. Montagu.
Querquedula crecca, . . Selby.

Of these birds also, the greater number retire to northern regions, such as Iceland, to build, but others remain with us. They have been found on Strensall Common, near York.

The nest, which is usually built by the margin of an inland lake, but sometimes near the sea-shore, and in clefts of rocks and stony places, is placed among, and constructed of heath or grass, in moorland and marshy districts. There is a thick lining of down.

The eggs are from ten, or eleven, to fifteen in number. They have been found under a furze bush without any nest.

WIGEON.

COMMON WIGEON.

PLATE CXCII.—FIG. II.

Anas Penelope, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Mareca Penelope, . . . SELBY. JENYNS.

THESE birds visit northern countries for the most part to breed—Norway, Sweden, and others. They begin to pair by about "St. Valentine's Day."

Mr. Selby and Sir William Jardine have found the nest in Sutherlandshire, on Loch Laigal, Loch Hope, Loch Shin, and Loch Naver, and also on smaller waters near Lairg.

They build among rushes, grass, flags, and reeds, or low bushes where there are such, and use the former materials and leaves, in the construction of the nest, the lining being supplied with down from the bird's own body. The situation chosen is the neighbourhood of some lake or river, and the nest itself is cleverly concealed.

The eggs are from five to eight, or, Meyer says, ten or twelve in number. They are of a fine cream white colour.

When the hen bird begins to sit, the male retires into seclusion. The incubation of the eggs continues for twenty-four or twenty-five days. The young, as soon almost as hatched, betake themselves to the water.

EIDER DUCK.

ST. CUTHBERT'S DUCK.

PLATE CXCIII.—FIG. I.

Anas mollissima, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Somateria mollissima, . . . FLEMING. SELBY.

THE down with which the nests of these birds are lined, is made an article of commerce, and in the countries where they are plentiful, the people rob the nests two or three times in the season. The eggs are also taken at the same time, so as to make the birds lay again, "but it is generally found that if they are robbed more than twice, they begin to desert the place, and if pillaged oftener they quit it entirely."

The Eider Duck begins to pair in March, and to lay about the beginning of the last week in May, that is to say, in this country. Incubation lasts from three weeks to a month. The young, as soon as hatched, are led by the dam to the water, and in some instances, it appears certain that they must be carried by her in her bill. The male bird at this period leaves his mate, and repairs to the open sea.

In England the Eiders build so far south as the Fern Islands and Coquet Island. In one of the former the remains of an old lighthouse appear to be a favourite resort, and within the ruined and deserted walls several have been accustomed to lay. They seem to prefer

islands for the purpose, but also make use of hollows in rocks on the mainland, and sand-banks along the sea-shore. Great numbers are frequently placed close together, so that it is hardly possible to walk among them without treading on some.

It seems that at first the nest has only grass, lichens, or sea-weed, for its composition, but when all or nearly all the eggs are laid, down, plucked by the female from herself, is daily added, the quantity being then successively increased. If the bird leaves her charge for a time, the eggs are carefully covered over and concealed, either with down, or grass and leaves, according as each has been supplied.

The eggs, of a light green colour, are usually five in number, but not very unfrequently as many as eight or even ten are found together, two birds having laid in the same place. Both, it appears in that case, sit together in an amicable manner.

KING DUCK.

KING EIDER.

PLATE CXCIII.—FIG. II.

Anas spectabilis, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Somateria spectabilis, . . . FLEMING. SELBY.

THE nest of the King Duck, placed on rocks near the sea, is lined with the down of the female, and composed externally of sea-weeds, grass, or mosses.

The eggs are of a pale green colour. They appear to be from four to six in number. The male bird leaves the care of the eggs to the hen, and repairs to the sea.

VELVET SCOTER.

PLATE CXCIV.—FIG. II.

Anas fusca, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Oidemia fusca, . . . FLEMING. SELBY.

AUDUBON writes of this species, that they "begin to form their nests from the 1st. to the 10th. of June. The nests are placed within a few feet of the borders of small lakes, a mile or two distant from the sea, and usually under the low boughs of the bushes, of the twigs of which, with mosses and various plants matted together, they are formed. They are large and almost flat, several inches thick with some feathers of the female, but no down."

The eggs are usually six, but sometimes eight or ten in number, of a uniform pale cream-colour, tinged with green.

The males leave the females after incubation has commenced.

A pair had bred on the same water for six or seven years in succession. The young did not quit the pond until they were able to fly; as soon as that is the case the mother bird escorts them to the sea.

SCOTER.

COMMON SCOTER. BLACK SCOTER.

PLATE CXCIV.—FIG. I.

Anas nigra, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Oidemia nigra, . . . FLEMING. SELBY.

THE nest of this Duck is described as being placed by the side of water in the most unfrequented situations, often far inland among brushwood or on stony ground; and made of grasses, twigs, and the dry leaves and stalks of plants, under the shelter of a willow or birch, or in a tuft of herbage, the down of the bird itself being made use of for lining.

After the female has laid, the male birds collect together in flocks, and repair to the coast.

The eggs are from five or six, to seven or eight, or nine, in number;—Thieneman says as many as ten, of a pale buff colour, tinged with green.

SURF SCOTER.

PLATE CXCV.—FIG. II.

Anas perspicillata, . . . TEMMINCK.
Oidemia perspicillata, . . . FLEMING. SELBY.

THE nest of this species, placed on the coasts of inland seas, and by the borders of lakes, is formed of dry and withered weeds, flags, and grasses, in the midst of a hummock or tuft of grass. The down of the bird itself serves for the lining. The hollow of the interior is said by Audubon to be six inches across, by two and a half in depth.

The eggs are four, five, or six in number, and of an oval shape; their colour pale yellowish or cream white.

RED-CRESTED WHISTLING DUCK.

RED-CRESTED DUCK. RED-CRESTED POCHARD.

PLATE CXCV.—FIG. I.

Anas rufina, ... Temminck.
Fuligula rufina, ... Gould. Selby.
Mergoides rufina, ... Eyton.

The nest of this bird may be termed a bed of rushes. The eggs are stated to be six or seven in number, and of an uniform olive brown colour.

"The young are able to fly about the beginning of July; the female is much attached to her young, but the male leaves the nursery as soon as the female begins to sit."

The figure on the plate is taken from a specimen of the egg of this bird, obligingly forwarded for the use of the present work, by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Perpetual Curate of Castle Eden, Durham.

POCHARD.

RED-HEADED POCHARD. COMMON POCHARD. POCHARD DUCK. DUN BIRD.

PLATE CXCVI.—FIG. II.

Anas ferina, ...	PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Fuligula ferina, ...	SELBY. JENYNS.
Nyroca ferina, ...	FLEMING.

MEYER says, "about the end of April the Red-headed Pochards pair; there are no quarrels between the male birds, for the female is said to choose her own mate; and the pair remain inseparable, and do not quit the spot until the young brood are hatched and ready to follow them towards the larger lakes, etc., where they consider them out of danger."

The nest of the Pochard is made among rushes or other coarse herbage, and is lined with feathers. Many nests are placed near each other, in suitable localities, such as osier beds or grassy places.

The eggs are from eight or ten, to twelve or thirteen in number, and of a buff white colour.

The Pochard bred, in the year 1855, in the gardens of the Zoological Society, as Frederick Bond, Esq. has written me word.

FERRUGINOUS DUCK.

WHITE-EYED DUCK. RED DUCK. CASTANEOUS DUCK.

PLATE CXCVI. FIG.—1.

Anas ferruginea, . . . Pennant. Montagu.
Fuligula nyroca, ... Selby. Jenyns.
Nyroca leucopthalma, . . Fleming.

This Duck, like the others of its kindred, builds its nest near rivers, ponds, and marshes. The male bird leaves the female soon after she has begun to sit. The nest is well supplied with down from the breast of the parent mother, as a lining.

The eggs of this species are white, with a slight tinge of green, and nine or ten in number. They are laid by the beginning of June, and are hatched in twenty-two or twenty-three days.

As Frederick Bond, Esq. has informed me, the Ferruginous Duck bred in the year 1854, in the gardens of the Zoological Society, London; and in that or the preceding year also with the Tufted Duck.

SCAUP.

SCAUP DUCK. SCAUP POCHARD.

PLATE CXCVII. FIG.—II.

Anas marila, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Fuligula marila, . . . SELBY. JENYNS.
Nyroca marila, . . . FLEMING.

THE Scaup builds among the brushwood or other vegetation that is found in swampy grounds or by lakes, or in stony places near these. Very little nest is formed, the materials, such as they are, being dry grasses, stalks, and leaves, but the eggs are well covered with down.

They are, it is said, from five or six, to eight or ten, in number, of a dull yellowish brown colour.

The bird begins to lay in May.

TUFTED DUCK.

TUFTED POCHARD.

PLATE CXCVII. FIG.—1.

Anas fuligula, . . .	Pennant. Montagu.
Fuligula cristata, . . .	Selby. Jenyns.
Nyroca fuligula. . . .	Fleming.

These birds breed along the stony shores of the sides of inland waters, among the cover of vegetation, more or less thick, with which they are usually bordered.

The receptacle for the eggs, for it can hardly be called a nest, is composed of stalks and grasses.

The eggs vary in number from eight to ten. They are of a pale buff colour, with a tinge of green.

The male bird leaves the female after she has begun to sit.

This species, as Frederick Bond, Esq. has informed me, paired with the Ferruginous Duck, as I have mentioned in the account of the latter, in the year 1853 or 1854, in the gardens of the Zoological Society.

LONG-TAILED DUCK.

NORTHERN HARELD. CALLOO. COAL-AND-CANDLE-LIGHT.
LONG-TAILED SHIELDRAKE. SHARP-TAILED DUCK.

PLATE CXCVIII.—FIG. I.

Anas glacialis, ... PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Clangula glacialis, ... FLEMING. SELBY.

THIS species nidificates about inland lakes, ponds, and bogs, among the plants and low brushwood that afford cover near the water's edge. The nest is nothing more than a few stems of reeds, rushes, or grass, lined with the down of the mother bird, the quantity being added to as the number of the eggs increases. Many pairs breed in the same vicinity.

"About the latter end of April," says Meyer, "the birds arrive in pairs at their breeding-places, and in May the female lays. By the end of June or the beginning of July the young make their appearance, and are soon led to the sea-shore, and instructed to swim, dive, and provide for themselves. The male, who leaves the care of the nursery to his mate, joins his family on their arriving at that locality, and accompanies them in their migratory journey and winter sojourn."

The eggs are usually from six to ten in number, but twelve have been found. They are of a pale greenish or bluish white colour, tinted with buff.

HARLEQUIN DUCK.

HARLEQUIN GARROT.

PLATE CXCVIII.—FIG. II.

Anas histrionica, . . Pennant. Montagu.
Clangula histrionica, . . Fleming. Selby.

The Harlequin builds among low bushes and plants, in the precincts of streams and lakes, in the neighbourhood of the sea, not far from the water's edge; and "feathers its nest" with down, the outerside materials being dry leaves, stalks, grass, and reeds, arranged in a circular manner.

The eggs are from six or seven, to eight, ten, or twelve in number, and of a white or very pale buff colour, with a tinge of green. "The texture of the egg is very fine, but without polish."

GOLDEN-EYE.

COMMON GOLDEN-EYE. GARROT. RATTLE-WINGS.
GOLDEN-EYE DUCK.

PLATE CXCIX.—FIG. II.

Anas clangula, ...	Pennant. Montagu.
Anas glaucion, ...	Bewick.
Clangula vulgaris, ...	Flemimg. Selby.
Clangula chrysophthalmus, . .	Jenyns.

The Golden Eye builds in the vicinity of lakes and rivers, giving a preference to the latter, particularly such as flow over falls and rapids. The Laplanders place boxes with holes in them, in the trees in these localities, for the birds to build in, and thus procure the eggs, for the cotes are sure to be resorted to for the purpose of laying in. The nest is made of rushes and other herbage, lined with down. Mr. Hewitson found one in a hole in a tree, ten or twelve feet from the ground.

The eggs are of a greenish hue, and from ten to fourteen in number.

SMEW.

LOUGH DIVER. WHITE NUN. WHITE MERGANSER.
WHITE-HEADED GOOSANDER.

PLATE CXCIX.—FIG. I.

Mergus albellus, . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.

THE nest of the Smew is made of dry grass, and lined with the down of the bird itself. It is placed on the ground, upon the banks of lakes and rivers, not far from the water, or in a hollow in a tree.

The eggs are said to be eight or ten, or from that to fourteen, in number, and of a yellowish white colour.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.

RED-BREASTED GOOSANDER.

PLATE CC.—FIG. I.

Mergus serrator, . . . Pennant. Montagu.

These birds build, it seems, on the borders of, and small islands in, lakes, whether of fresh or salt-water, and rivers, preferring such as have a growth of wood, the nest being placed a few yards from the edge, at the foot of a tree, or under the shelter of brushwood, in the midst of fern, grass, nettles, or other wild vegetation. Also in divers other situations, among stones, in a hollow, on the bare ground, at the top of a tall tree, or in the deserted nest of some other bird, or the end of a deep recess. It has been known, moreover, in a bleak and unsheltered situation, on an island in the sea, at some distance from the mainland. The materials of its composition are moss, flags, stalks, grass, small roots, and feathers, placed carelessly together, and intermixed with the down of the bird, added to, it appears, as incubation advances.

The eggs are from six or seven, to nine, ten, or eleven, in number, and of a rich reddish yellow, or brownish fawn-colour. As soon as the females begin to sit, the males quit them for the season. The species appears to be late in its nidification, scarcely beginning to build before the end of May, or the early part of June.

GOOSANDER.

GREEN-HEADED GOOSANDER. DUN DIVER.

PLATE CC.—FIG. II.

Mergus merganser, . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Mergus castor, . . . MONTAGU. BEWICK.

THE Goosander builds on small islands in fresh-water lochs in the neighbourhood of the sea, and near the water's edge.

The nest, which is placed under the cover of bushes, in long grass, among stones, or in the hollow of the stump of a decayed tree, is large altogether, being raised to a height of seven or eight inches, on a mass of dead weeds, but the inner and more finished part is only about seven inches and a half across, and four in depth. It is composed of dry grass and small roots, rather neatly twined together, and lined with the down of the bird.

The eggs, of a long oval shape, are from four to six, seven or eight, and, Yarrell says, ten or fourteen, in number, or more, though rarely; if removed from the nest, as many as thirty have been successively laid: their colour a uniform buff white or cream yellow. The figure on the plate is from a pale green variety.

The female has been seen to carry her young on her back, in the same way as described of the Swan. She leads them to the water as soon as they are hatched,

or carries them thither in her bill if the nest has been in the hollow of a tree, and at once commences their education.

The males appear to leave the females when the latter have begun to sit, and do not rejoin them till the summer is over: while absent they are only accompanied by one or two females, if any.

GREAT-CRESTED GREBE.

TIPPET GREBE. CRESTED GREBE. LOON.
GREATER LOON. GAUNT.

PLATE CCI.—FIG. I.

Podiceps cristatus, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Colymbus cornutus, . . . BRISSON.
Colymbus cristatus, . . . LINNÆUS.

THE Loon breeds in fresh water, and makes its nest, such as it is, early in the year—in the month of April. It is a very large and careless mass of weeds, flags, and other water-plants, partly sunk under, and partly raised above the water, the top being slightly hollowed. The general width is about a foot or a little over, the height about half as much.

The eggs are three or four, and occasionally five. Four appears to be the usual average number, but one of them is generally addled. They are concealed by fragments of rushes placed over them, and if these be removed others are added. Their colour is white or greenish white.

Yarrell says, "The parent birds are very careful of their young, taking them down with them for security under their wings when they dive." According to Meyer the birds pair for life, and haunt the same nesting-place year after year, both assisting in the work of nidification. The young swim about as soon as hatched.

EARED GREBE.

EARED DABCHICK.

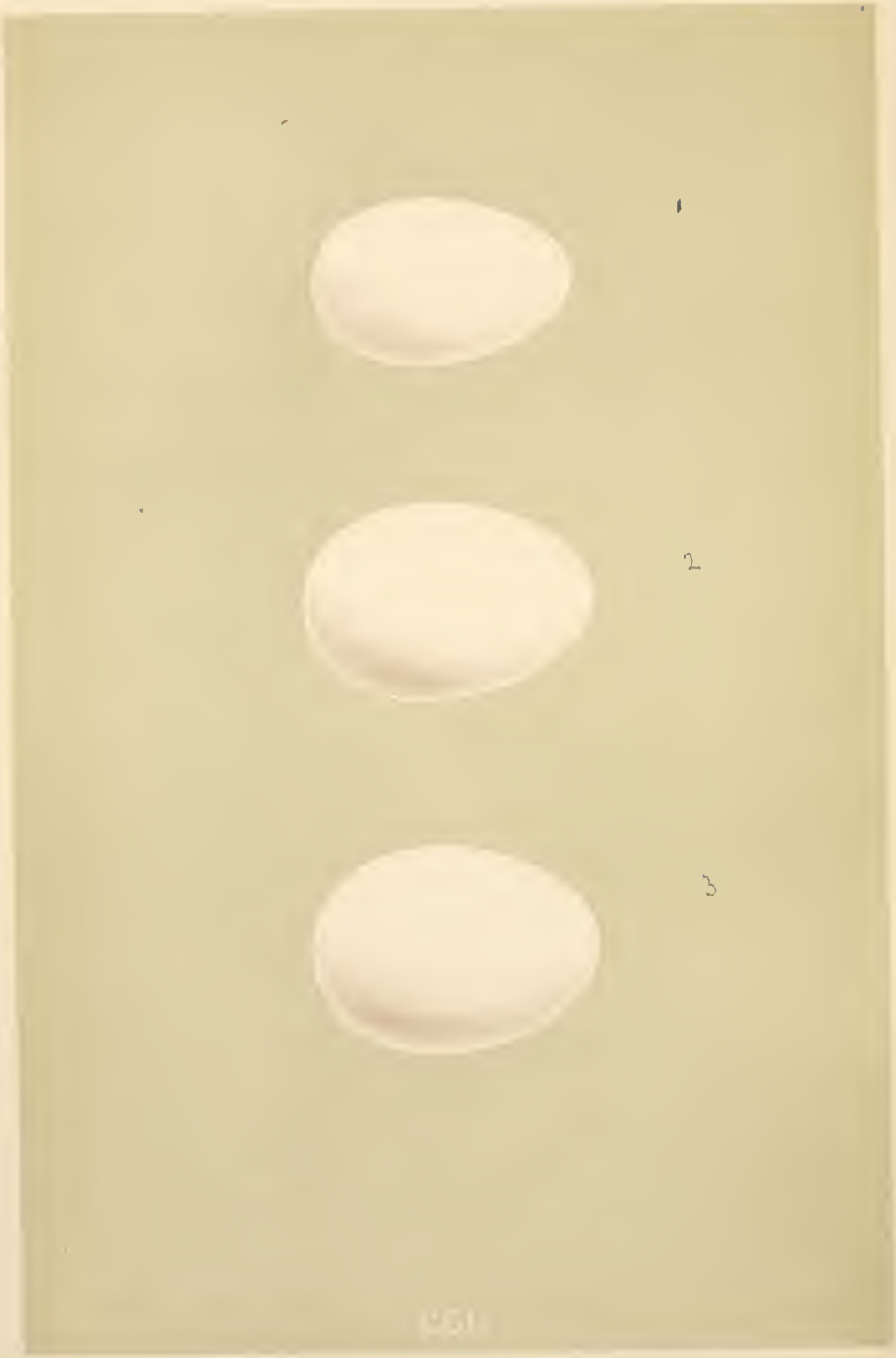
PLATE CCII.—FIG. III.

Podiceps auritus, . . . LATHAM.
Colymbus auritus, . . . LINNÆUS.

THE bird before us builds its nest of and among reeds and rushes, and places it by the edge of a pond or pool.

The eggs are of a pure white colour, sometimes with and sometimes without a tinge of blue; the surface is rough. They are of a regular oval shape, widest in the middle, and tapering towards each end. Their number, three or four, or, Selby says, four or five.

Incubation is said by Meyer to last three weeks.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DABCHICK.

LITTLE GREBE. BLACK-CHIN GREBE. DIDAPPER.
SMALL DOUCKER. LOON.

PLATE CCII.—FIG. I.

Podiceps minor, ... STEPHENS. FLEMING.
Podiceps Hebridicus, . . . LATHAM.
Colymbus Hebridicus, . . . GMELIN.
Colymbus minor, ... GMELIN.
Colymbus fluviatilis, . . . BRISSON.

THE nest of the Dabchick, which is placed at a little distance from the water, on or among any plants that grow near the sides of rivers, lakes, and ponds, is composed of short pieces of roots, reeds, rushes, and flags, and a considerable quantity of these is occasionally put together, sometimes to the height of a foot or more; when dry the whole naturally becomes very brittle.

The eggs are four, five, or six in number, oval in shape, tapering towards each end, and dull white in colour. The bird is in the habit of covering them over with weeds when leaving the nest for a time. The period of breeding is about the middle of May.

The young take to the water immediately on being hatched.

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER.

NORTHERN DIVER. GREATEST SPECKLED DIVER. LOON.
GREAT DOUCKER. IMBER DIVER. IMMER.

PLATE CCIII.

Colymbus glacialis, . . . LINNÆUS.
Colymbus Immer, ... LINNÆUS.

THE nest of this fine bird is placed close to the water's edge, so as to admit of an immediate retreat, if necessary, to that element.

The eggs are two, or sometimes, according to Audubon, three in number. Their colour is a dark olive greenish brown, with a few spots of a darker shade, or purple reddish.

Both birds take their turns in sitting, and when the young are hatched, continue an equal and watchful care over them as long as it is required.

BLACK-THROATED DIVER.

LESSER IMBER. NORTHERN DOUCKER. SPECKLED LOON.

PLATE CCIV.—FIG. I.

Colymbus arcticus, . . . Linnæus. Gmelin.

This Diver is found in Europe, in the Lapland and Norwegian seas, and inland waters, even those that exist at a considerable elevation.

In this case also the nest is naturally placed close by the brink of the water.

The eggs of the Black-throated Diver, usually two in number, are laid on the bare earth, two or three yards from the water's edge. They are of a dark yellowish olive brown colour, with darker or blackish spots.

RED-THROATED DIVER.

RAIN GOOSE. SPRAT LOON. SPECKLED DIVER.
FIRST SPECKLED DIVER. STRIPED DIVER.

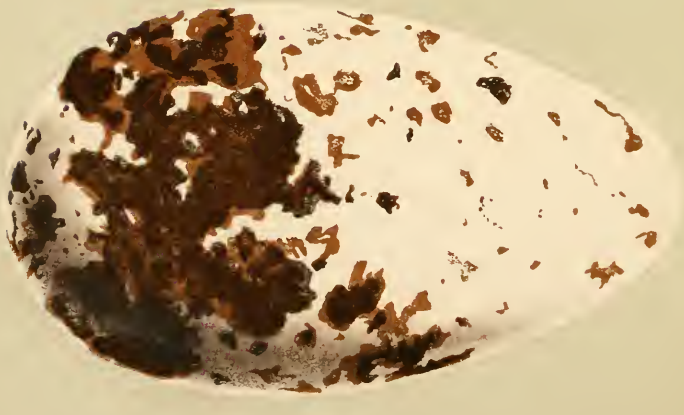
PLATE CCIV.—FIG. II

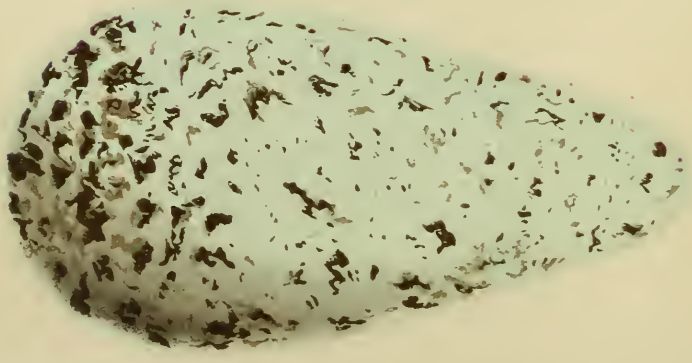
Colymbus septentrionalis, . . . LINNÆUS. GMELIN.
Colymbus striatus, ... GMELIN.
Colymbus borealis, ... LATHAM.
Colymbus stellatus, ... GMELIN. LATHAM.
Mergus minor, ... BRISSON.

THE situations chosen by this species for laying, are by small pools on low islands in the sea, the margins of inland lakes, and islets in them, and watery places on higher grounds.

The nest is nothing more than a few rushes or blades of grass and moss, mixed, Selby says, with the down of the bird. It is placed among the stones or gravel close to the water's edge, so that if need be, the bird can slide at once into its all but native, and at all times natural and congenial element.

The eggs are two in number, and equally rounded at both ends.





GUILLEMOT.

COMMON GUILLEMOT. FOOLISH GUILLEMOT. TARROCK. SCOUT. LESSER GUILLEMOT. WILLOCK. SEA HEN.

PLATES CCV AND CCVI.

Uria troile, ... LATHAM. STEPHENS.
Uria minor, ... STEPHENS.

THE Guillemot makes no nest, but lays her single egg upon the barren rock. Countless numbers of these birds breed together on the rocks or cliffs that abut upon the ocean, thinking there to find that security, which indeed they would find were it not for the superiority of mind over instinct. Incubation continues for a month.

The eggs are very large in proportion to the size of the bird, and more than ordinarily narrowed at one end and widened at the other. They vary in an extraordinary manner, and a description of the principal varieties only would be almost endless, "adeo sunt multa." Some are entirely white, others more or less spotted with brown, and others again bluish green, blotted and streaked with dark reddish brown or black. Some are entirely green. "The shape of the egg, which is very tapering, prevents it from rolling off into the sea; for when moved by the wind, or other circumstances, it only rolls round its own circle, without changing its first immediate situation."

BRUNNICH'S GUILLEMOT.

THICK-BILLED GUILLEMOT.

PLATE CCVII.—FIG. I.

Uria Brunnichii, . . . FLEMING. JENYNS.

THE eggs of this species are like those of the common kind—most variable in colour. The ground tint is greenish blue. They are, Mr. Hewitson observes, less fantastically streaked and blotted than those of the other, but sometimes very regularly and beautifully marked all over with small spots.

RINGED GUILLEMOT.

BRIDLED GUILLEMOT.

PLATE CCVII.—FIG. II.

Uria lachrymans, . . . Gould. Temminck.

The figure on the plate is from an egg presented to W. R. Fisher, Esq., by Mr. Wollaston, who had it of Mr. Strickland. The latter gentleman states that the bird breeds regularly at Bridlington, whence he obtained this egg, but in smaller numbers, and in places more difficult of access, than those of the Common Guillemot; and he adds that its eggs are invariably white.

BLACK GUILLEMOT.

SPOTTED GUILLEMOT.
COMMON SCRABER. GREENLAND DOVE.

PLATE CCVIII.

Uria grylle, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Cephus grylle, . . . FLEMING.

THIS species pairs about the middle of March, and the eggs are laid in the beginning or more usually by the middle of June. They are hatched in twenty-four days. The bird sits very close, so as to be easily taken on the eggs. Two or more couples have been known to lay under one piece of rock.

The bare earth, or rather the bare rock, or a crevice in it, is the only bed sought for by this species, for the purpose of nidification. Mr. Hewitson writes as follows:—"On some of the islands which present a steep precipice to the sea, they make use of holes or crevices in the rocks, in which the eggs are laid at various distances from the mouth of the hole—from one to two feet, which is most usual, to three or four. On other islands less precipitous, it deposits them in cavities under or between fragments of rock and large stones, with which the beach is strewed. In one place several pairs rear their young ones in crannies between the stones which form the ruins of an old wall, on the top of a single rock at sea, and at an elevation of fifty

or sixty feet above its surface. The Black Guillemot resorts annually to the same holes."

The eggs are two in number, and of a white colour, with a tinge of green, spotted, blotted, and speckled, more or less with grey, reddish brown, and very dark brown or blackish. Mr. Hewitson has known one of a pink colour.

Both parents attend to the young until able to fly and dive, when they forage for themselves.

LITTLE AUK.

COMMON ROTCH.

PLATE CCIX.—FIG. I.

Alca alle, ... PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Mergulus melanoleucos, . . . FLEMING. SELBY.

THE shelter of a chance stone on the earth or rock in some precipitous spot, from whence it can readily drop into the water, or take flight, is all that the Little Auk thinks it necessary to seek or provide in the shape of a nest, unless some cavernous hollow present itself, and this, if suitable, will be taken advantage of by several individuals.

The egg of this small sea-bird is of an uniform pale bluish green; some specimens are spotted with rust-colour. It is of an oval shape, and the ends obtuse.

Several of these birds build in company, from fifty to a hundred or so.

"While one of the parent birds sits on the eggs, the other may be seen close by, perched on a rock or stone. The young do not leave the nest before they are fully fledged."

PUFFIN.

SEA-PARROT. COULTER-NEB. COMMON COULTER-NEB.

PLATE CCIX.—FIG. II.

Mormon fratercula, . .	Gould.
Alca arctica, ...	Pennant. Montagu.
Fratercula arctica, . .	Fleming. Selby.

The Puffin breeds in precipitous places on the coast and its adjacent islands, seeming to give a preference to such as are covered with a formation of mould. These birds either take possession of a rabbit-burrow, or dig a hole themselves, as a receptacle for their eggs, frequently to the depth of three feet, and often in a curving direction, and with two entrances. The egg is laid at the farther end. Mr. Selby adds that when engaged in digging, which operation is generally performed by the males, they are sometimes so intent upon their work, as to allow themselves to be taken by the hand; and the same may also be done when the bird is sitting on its egg. The young are hatched after a month's incubation. In about a like period of time they come to their full feathers, and are able to quit their native burrows, and enter on their ocean of life. Meyer says that where both birds have been killed, others have been known to take charge of the egg or young.

Only one egg is laid, and its colour is white, sometimes spotted with pale grey.

RAZOR-BILL.

PLATE CCX.

Alca torda, . . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.

ANY slight hollow or cranny in a rock of the cliff overhanging the sea, or even the bare unsheltered surface of the rock itself, a preference being given to the most precipitous places, is chosen by the Razor-bill as a deposit for its single egg. This in the month of April. Even here, however, it is exposed to accidents of different kinds, and is not unfrequently thrown down by a high wind, or some other bird, great numbers frequenting, from the like causes of predilection, the same breeding-places, or is broken by a chance stone or mass of earth dislodged from above: such landslips overwhelm also, at times, the bird herself.

The old ones shew much attachment to their young. The latter are able in July to provide for themselves, but the descent to the sea is not always accomplished with safety. It sometimes happens that in throwing themselves down from the edge of the cliff, to which they are led by their parents, and instructed, as it were, almost, what to do, they fail in clearing every obstacle below, and the force of the fall in such case is fatal. They lay towards the end of May, or the beginning of June.

The egg is subject to almost endless variety. Its prevailing colour is white, blotted and spotted with blackish brown and reddish brown.

GREAT AUK.

GAIRFOWL.

PLATE CCXI.

Alca impennis. . . Pennant. Montagu. Bewick. Selby.
" " . . Fleming. Jenyns. Gould. Yarrell.

The Great Auk hatches its egg on the bare ground, close above the sea-bord, or in the clefts of rocks. This in the month of June.

The egg is yellowish white, streaked and spotted, principally about the larger end, with black, the ground colour being a dull white tinged with yellow.

These eggs may be said to be "worth their weight in gold;" I know of about sixty guineas having been given for a pair.

I have to thank W. F. W. Bird, Esq., for an offer of a drawing from a specimen in the fine collection of the Right Hon. Lord Garvagh, but the present engraving was already executed: I am equally indebted to my obliging friend.

CORMORANT.

COMMON CORMORANT. CORVORANT.

PLATE CCXII.—FIG. II.

Pelecanus carbo, . . PENNANT. MONTAGU.
Carbo cormoranus, . TEMMINCK.

THE Cormorant naturally prefers an elevated situation for its nest, though in default of such it is obliged to put up with a lowly one. It is well for those of a higher rank in creation than the bird when they can thus readily accommodate themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed. Many pairs congregate together.

In the former case the tops of lofty cliffs are built on, or, as the next best, high trees. Failing these, a bed of rushes is made to serve the purpose on the mainland; or the top of a low island rock is resorted to.

The nest, which is large, is composed of sticks or sea-weeds, heaped up to the height of a couple of feet. The finer portions or grass forming the interior.

The eggs, small in proportion to the size of the bird, are of a pale bluish or greenish white colour, without polish, and of an oblong shape. Three, four, or five are usually laid, but sometimes six.

As soon as the young are able to fend and forage for themselves, which is as soon as they can fly, they are conducted to the sea by their parents, and then left to their own resources.

GREEN CORMORANT.

CRESTED CORMORANT. SHAG. CRESTED SHAG.
GREEN-CRESTED CORMORANT. CORVORANT.

PLATE CCXII.—FIG. 1.

Pelecanus cristatus, . . PENNANT.
Pelecanus graculus, . . . MONTAGU. BEWICK.
Phalacrocorax cristatus, . SELBY. JENYNS. GOULD.
Carbo cristatus, . . . TEMMINCK.

THESE Cormorants make their nests on the ledges and shelves of cliffs or caves over the sea, lower down than the other species. Many pairs, a score or more, frequent the same place. They return to it annually for the breeding-season. Montagu mentions his having counted thirty together on a small rock. The bird sits upright on the eggs.

The nest is a mass of sea-weed, softened off internally with the finer sorts or grass.

The eggs are three, four, or five in number, and their original colour is white, but they soon become stained and discoloured.

GANNET.

COMMON GANNET.

SOLAN GANNET. SOLAND GOOSE. SOLAN GOOSE.

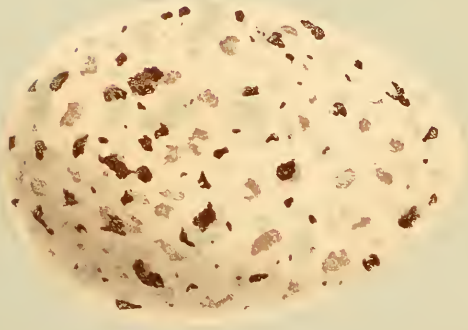
PLATE CCXII.—FIG. III.

Pelecanus bassanus, . .	Pennant. Montagu.
Sula alba, ...	Fleming.
Sula bassana, ...	Brisson. Selby.

Great numbers of these birds build together in the same situations, on the sides of precipitous cliffs and rocks, the nests being placed almost close to each other. These are made of sea-weed and grass.

The egg, for there is only one, is white, or with a pale tinge of blue.

Both parents sit; the period of incubation being about six weeks.



CASPIAN TERN.

PLATE CCXIII.—FIG. II.

Sterna Caspia, . . Selby. Jenyns. Eyton. Gould.

The nest is a mere hollow scratched in the sand.

The eggs are two or three in number, of a yellowish stone or pale olive green colour, spotted with grey and reddish brown or blackish brown. They are hatched in about twenty days. "Although the birds use great exertions to prevent an intruder from approaching the nest and eggs, by flying over his head, and making a considerable noise, yet it has been remarked that when they are once disturbed, they do not easily return to their nest, and are said even not to revisit the same spot the following year if they are fired at."

SANDWICH TERN.

PLATE CCXIII.—FIG. 1.

Sterna cantiaca, . . . Montagu. Bewick.
" " . . . . Jenyns. Gould.
Sterna Boysii, . . . Fleming. Selby.

These birds live together in large colonies, hundreds, and even thousands of pairs crowding together in the same places, the eggs in consequence being so close together that it is difficult to avoid treading on them. The situation chosen is a sandy place, covered at the most with short and bare vegetation. If the nesting-place is approached, the birds fly about in a cloud. They are late in breeding, seldom commencing till the month of June.

The eggs are usually two, but sometimes three or even four in number. Meyer says, "The bird sits on them during the whole night, but only occasionally during the day, and as in the preceding species, some few birds remain about the breeding-places, to keep watch during the absence of the rest. It has been asserted that these birds, although laying two or three eggs only for a brood, will, when the eggs are taken out of the nest daily, continue laying for a fortnight." The eggs vary exceedingly, and are extremely beautiful. They are of a pale yellowish stone-colour, thickly spotted and marked with deep reddish brown, orange brown, blackish brown, and grey. Some are of a whitish and others of a dull green ground colour, with spots of a darker shade.

ROSEATE TERN.

PLATE CCXIV.

Sterna Dougalli, . . Montagu. Bewick. Fleming.
" " . . . Selby. Jenyns. Gould.

This species makes its nest among the herbage there may be on low banks of sand, or shingle, or upon the bare ground itself.

The eggs are two or three in number; the ground colour yellowish cream white, pale brown, or yellowish olive green, spotted and speckled with grey and brown.

COMMON TERN.

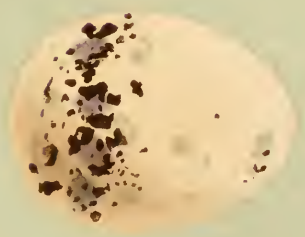
PLATE CCXV.

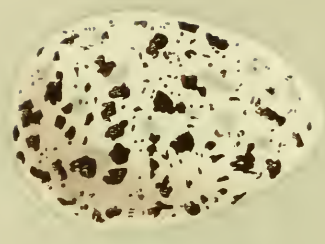
Sterna hirundo, . . Pennant. Montagu. Bewick.
" " . . . Fleming. Selby. Jenyns. Gould.

The Common Tern lays its eggs on sand or shingle, making little or no nest beyond scooping out a slight hollow.

The eggs are variously of a pale blue, pale yellow, green, brown, white, or light dull yellowish or stone-colour, blotted and spotted with grey, dark reddish brown, and blackish brown: three in number. They are laid from the latter end of May to the beginning of July.

The male bird assists the female in the task of sitting during the day, she taking charge of the clutch at night; in fine weather, however, the heat of the sun seems to be thought sufficient warmth, and the bird leaves them to its rays. Ten or twelve pairs of these birds breed together. The young come forth in fifteen or sixteen days, and are able to fly when about three weeks old. The old ones display much anxiety for their safety, and are very clamorous when any one approaches their station, flying round, and frequently even striking against him.





ARCTIC TERN.

PLATE CCXVI.

Sterna arctica, . . . Fleming. Selby. Jenyns.
" " . . . . Eyton. Gould.

This Tern contents itself with a slight hollow scratched out either in the bare sand or grass, a little of the latter forming a lining, by the sea-shore, the borders of islets, or the mouths of rivers. Great numbers build together, and the nests are so closely contiguous that it is hardly possible to avoid walking upon them.

The eggs are two or three in number, rarely four; they are subject to almost endless variety, the ground colour being variously white, green, dull green, brown, pale blue, and pale yellow, spotted with grey and dark reddish brown. They are usually laid the beginning of June. The period of incubation is about fifteen or sixteen days.

WHISKERED TERN.

MOUSTACHE TERN.

PLATE CCXVII.—FIG. 1.

Sterna leucoparcia, . . . Gould. Temminck.

The figure on the plate is from an egg in Mr. Walter's collection, obtained from Dr. Thieneman.

GULL-BILLED TERN.

PLATE CCXVII.—FIG. II.

Sterna Anglica, . . Montagu. Bewick. Fleming.
" " . . . Selby. Jenyns. Eyton. Gould.

The nesting-places of this species are marshy grounds not far from the sea-beach. A small hollow is scratched in the sand or gravel, and in this a few stems of grass and small roots are placed.

The eggs are two, three, or four in number, of a pale, as also of a dull greenish or yellowish olive-colour, marked and spotted with pale grey, reddish brown of two shades, and olive brown.

LESSER TERN.

LITTLE TERN.

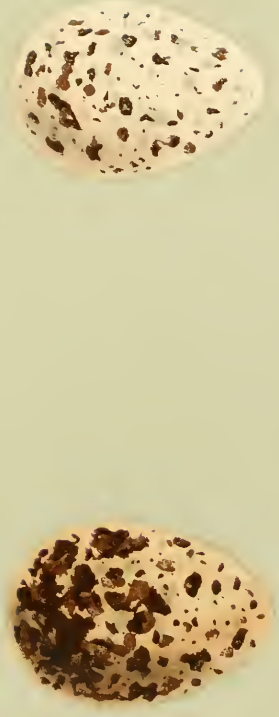
PLATE CCXVIII.—FIG. I.

Sterna minuta, . . Pennant. Montagu. Bewick.
" " . . . Fleming. Selby. Jenyns. Gould.

The bird before us lays in the sand or gravel along the sea-shore, as also by the borders of rivers: several pairs breed close together.

The eggs are generally two, or sometimes three in number, of a pale brown, dull green, or stone-colour, spotted and speckled with grey and dark chesnut brown. They are laid by the first week in June.

The young are hatched in a fortnight: they are able to fly by about the second week in July. Audubon says that they are fed for a time on the wing by both parents.



BLACK TERN.

PLATE CCXVIII.—FIG. II.

Sterna nigra, ... FLEMING. SELBY.
" " . . . . . JENYNS. GOULD.
Sterna fissipes, ... PENNANT.
Sterna nævia, ... PENNANT.

THESE birds build together in great numbers; they choose for the purpose swampy places among moors or fens. Their nests are either placed in some slight mound of earth, or tuft of grass or rushes, close to, or floated on the water, among the kindred stems and stalks of flags and reeds, and with grass for the inner portion.

The eggs are three in number, and still oftener four, and of a rather dark olive green or olive brown colour, blotted and spotted with deep brown or black, principally at the larger end.

The young are produced in fifteen or sixteen days.

WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN.

SILVER-WINGED BLACK TERN.

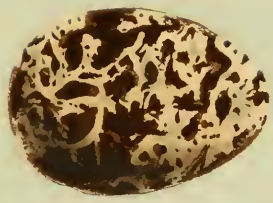
PLATE CCXIX.

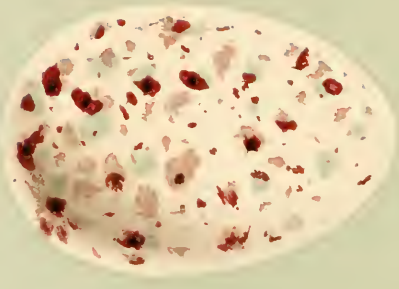
Sterna leucoptera, ... MEYER.

THE eggs of this species are three or four in number, with many greyish spots, and some larger blackish red ones, the ground colour being dull yellowish olive. They are of a rotund form.

The male and female birds sit on them in turn, and shew much anxiety for their safety, flying at and about all intruders.

The figure on the plate is from an egg forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.





NODDY.

BLACK NODDY. NODDY TERN.

PLATE CCXX.

Sterna stolida, . . . Jenyns. Gould.
Anous stolidus, ... Eyton.

The nesting-places of this bird are banks and rocks.

The nest, which is placed in low trees or bushes, is made of twigs and dry grass, and that of the former year is often repaired, being thus raised to the height of nearly a couple of feet. Thousands of birds build together.

The eggs, three in number, are of a reddish yellow colour, spotted with dull red and purple. They are thought very good to eat.

SABINE'S GULL.

PLATE CCXXI.

Larus Sabini, ... JENYNS.
Larus Sabinei, ... TEMMINCK.
Xema Sabini, ... EYTON. GOULD.

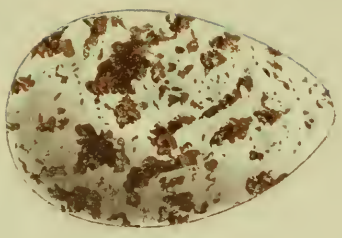
THIS bird lays its eggs on the bare earth.

They are two or three in number, olive brown in their ground colour, numerously spotted with darker brown. They are of a regular shape, and not much pointed.

The parent birds, when engaged with their young, exhibit much anxiety for them, and dash about intruders in a perturbed manner.

The young are hatched in the latter end of July.

The figure on the plate is from an egg forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.



MASKED GULL.

BROWN-HEADED GULL.

PLATE CCXXII.—FIGURES I. AND II.

Larus capistratus, . . . Fleming. Jenyns.
Chroicocephalus capistratus, . . Eyton.

The specimens from which the engraving is made, were furnished for the use of this work by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

BLACK-HEADED GULL.

PEEWIT GULL. RED-LEGGED GULL.

PLATE CCXXII.—FIG. III.

Larus ridibundus, . . . Linnæus. Latham.

This pretty-looking bird resorts to fenny places and the sides of pools and inland waters and their islands to breed, and vast multitudes congregate together for the purpose; as well both near the sea, and far from it, even to the lands adjoining the sea itself, if low and marshy.

The nest is flat, and a composition of grass or the tops of reeds and sedge, placed, perhaps, on a tuft of rushes or other such herbage.

If the first set of eggs be taken a second is laid, and a third if the second, but in such cases they are less each time in size. They are valued as food, and in some places are farmed for the purpose.

The eggs, three or four in number, are laid the middle or end of April, or beginning of May, chiefly at the latter season, and are hatched the end of May or early in June. They vary exceedingly in colour and markings; some are light blue, others yellow, and others green, red, or brown. Some have scarcely any spots, and others are thickly covered with marks.

The young birds leave the nest and betake themselves to the water as soon as hatched.

Sir William Jardine writes, "They are particular in the choice of a breeding-place, at least some which we would think suited for them, are passed or deserted, and others more unlikely are selected. We possess a reedy loch which was for many years a haunt of these birds, but the edges were planted and they left it; ten years afterwards, and when the plantation had grown up, a few pairs returned, and in time increased to a large colony, when an artificial piece of water was made by damming up a narrow pass in an extensive muir, nearly two miles distant; thither the Gulls resorted the following spring, leaving their ancient ground; and they have been increasing in numbers for some years past."

LAUGHING GULL.

PLATE CCXXIII.—FIG. I.

Larus atricilla, . . . Montagu. Fleming.
Xema atricilla, ... Gould.

The present species builds in marshy places near the sea-shore. Meyer asserts that during fine weather this bird sits on the eggs only at night, leaving the breeding-place early in the morning for the purpose of feeding; but that, when the weather is wet or cold, she remains on the eggs, and takes care of them also during the day.

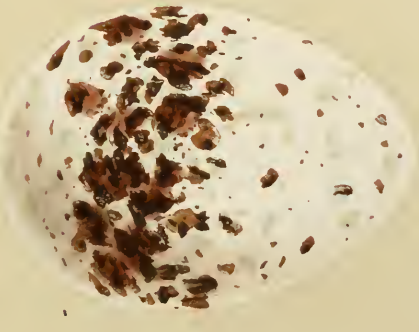
The nest is made of dry grass and sea-weeds, arranged to a height of two or three inches, the interior being from four and a half to five inches wide, and one and a half deep.

Audubon mentions a curious instance of two nests being built as it were into one; each pair of birds, both male and female, living in the closest companionship, in both senses of the word. In some instances the sand alone is hollowed into a nest.

The eggs are three in number at the most; their usual colour is brownish olive, spotted and blotted with dull reddish brown, the said markings being most numerous about the larger end. They are considered very good to eat.

The old birds exhibit much care for their charge. The young ones quit the nest soon after being hatched.

The plate is from an egg forwarded by Mr. Wise.



KITTIWAKE.

TARROCK, (YOUNG.)

PLATE CCXXIII.—FIGURES II. AND III.

Larus tridactylus, ... LATHAM.
Larus Rissa, ... LINNÆUS.
Rissa Brunnichii, ... STEPHENS.

THE Kittiwake lays its eggs upon any small ledge on the side of a steep and rocky cliff by the sea. Immense numbers of these birds build together, so much so as completely to whiten the places where they assemble for the purpose, and to give them the appearance of being covered with snow.

The nest is a mixture of grass and other dry herbage with sea-weed.

The time for laying is the latter end of May, or the beginning of June.

The eggs are usually two, but occasionally, though very rarely, three in number. They differ much in their colouring and markings; the prevailing tint is stone-colour with a tinge of olive, much spotted with grey and brown of two shades; or greyish white, faintly tinged with brown, and blotted with dark brown and purple grey.

IVORY GULL.

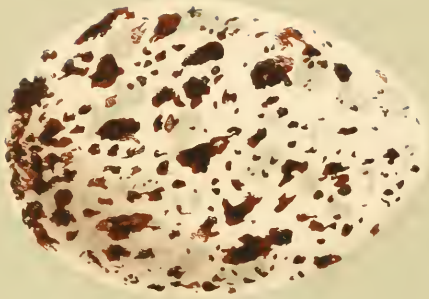
PLATE CCXXIV.—FIG. 1.

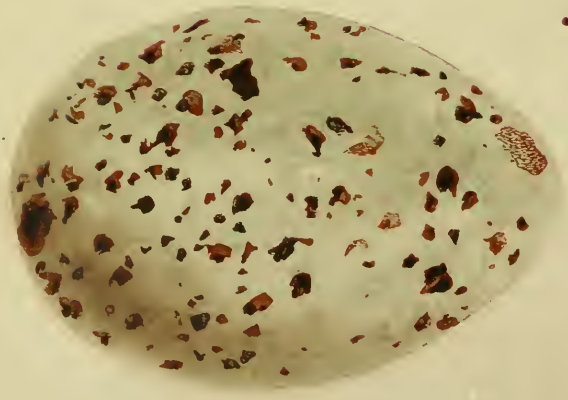
Larus candidus, ... Fleming.
Larus eburneus, ... Gmelin. Latham.

This Gull builds on cliffs and rocky shores in the extreme north; and the nest is said to be a layer of sea-weed.

The eggs are reported to be two or three in number; they are of a creamy white colour, spotted with grey, reddish brown, and brownish black.

The specimen from which the plate is taken was had by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Perpetual Curate of Castle Eden, Durham, from the west side of Greenland, in the year 1853.





ICELAND GULL.

LESSER WHITE-WINGED GULL. WHITE-WINGED SILVERY GULL.

PLATE CCXXIV.—FIG. II.

Larus Icelandicus, . . .	Edmonstone. Selby.
Larus argentatus, . . .	Sabine. Temminck.
Larus leucopterus, . . .	Buonaparte.
Larus arcticus, . . .	Macgillivray.
Larus glaucoides, . . .	Temminck.

The Iceland Gull builds on the face of a precipice or cliff, but at a rather low height. It shares the place with other species.

The eggs are of an olive green colour, spotted with two shades of brown.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram has favoured me also with the egg of this bird to be made use of for the plate. It was procured from the White Sea in 1852.

COMMON GULL.

SEA MEW. WINTER MEW.

PLATE CCXXV.

Larus canus, ...	Linnæus.
Larus hybernus, ...	Gmelin.
Larus fuscus, ...	Ray.

The nest of this Gull, which is rather large, is only a slight comminglement of grass, if placed on the turf, or a larger assortment of this material and sea-weed, if built upon the rock; precipitous places are used, as well as the lower ground, and in one instance Sir William Jardine mentions his having known several nests placed on the wall of an old ruin. Both the sea-coasts and the shores of inland lakes and marshy islands are resorted to for nidification.

These birds appear to keep aloof in their building as much as may be from their congeners.

The eggs, two or sometimes three in number, are of various shades of colour—light blue, yellowish white, pale yellow, green, brown, and dark olive brown, spotted and blotted irregularly with deeper brown, grey, and black.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL.

YELLOW-LEGGED GULL.

PLATE CCXXVI.—FIG. I.

Larus fuscus, ... LINNÆUS. GMELIN.

THE present species builds on bare and barren islands, both those of the sea-coast and those of inland lakes, as well as on the margin of the mainland. Steep and precipitous cliffs are used, as well as low marshy moors and sandy places a little way inland.

The nest is a tolerable quantity of grass, with occasionally, though rarely, some sea-weed placed loosely together in some slight hollow in the rock or the adjacent herbage, the latter least frequently.

The eggs, which are two, three, or four in number, are of almost every variety of shade of green and brown, olive green, olive brown, and stone-colour, thickly spotted with grey, brown of two shades, and brownish black.

The first or second week in June is the time of building.

HERRING GULL.

SILVERY GULL.

PLATE CCXXVI.—FIG. II.

Larus argentatus, . . Brunnich. Gmelin.
Larus glaucus, . . . Temminck.
Larus marinus, . . Latham.

The Herring Gull makes a nest of dry grass and sea-weed on the ledges and small grassy or stony spaces that occur along the side of a cliff, and towards the top.

Great numbers of these birds breed together, and in close neighbourhood also with other species.

The eggs are two, or more properly three, in number. They are of a light olive brown colour, spotted over with darker brown of two shades; some deep olive green, blotted over with blackish brown.

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.

GREATER BLACK-BACKED GULL. GREAT BLACK AND WHITE GULL. WAJEL (FEMALE.) COBB.

PLATE CCXXVII.—FIG. I.

Larus marinus, . . Linnæus. Gmelin. Brunnich.
Larus niger, . . . Brisson.
Larus nævius, . . Gmelin.

The Great Black-backed Gull builds chiefly in marshes and low undrained moors, as also in and on the cliffs and rocky islets of the sea-coast and of inland lakes, making its nest of dry grass, sea-weeds, and sticks. Many resort to the same place. The nest is of large size. Both male and female assist in its construction.

The eggs are three in number. They are considered very good to eat, and great numbers are taken for the purpose, the first and second clutch being removed, and the bird then laying a third time. Their colour is yellowish brown, with a tinge of green, a little spotted with bluish grey and dark brown.

GLAUCOUS GULL.

BURGOMASTER.

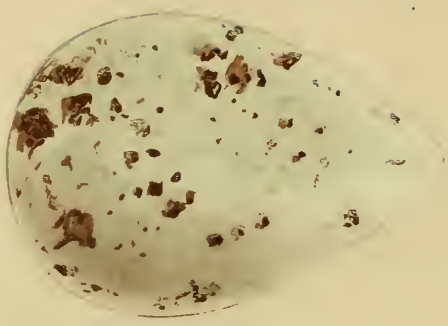
PLATE CCXXVII.—FIG. II.

Larus glaucus, . . . Brunnich. Gmelin.

This bird is said to build upon the sea-beach, just above high-water mark, as well as on the ledges of steep cliffs, and island rocks in the sea.

The eggs are stated to be of a pale purple grey colour, with scattered spots of brown, and pale bluish purple.

The plate is from a specimen forwarded by J. R. De Capel Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford.



SKUA.

COMMON SKUA. SKUA GULL. BROWN GULL. BONXIE.

PLATE CCXXVIII.—FIG. II.

Cataractes vulgaris, . . Fleming.
Cataractes Skua, . . . Stephens.
Catharacta Skua, . . . Brunnich.
Larus cataractes, . . . Linnæus. Gmelin. Latham.

The nest of the Skua is of large size, as well as somewhat carefully constructed; the materials used being grasses, lichens, moss, and heath. The bird places it on the tops of the mountains or cliffs in the neighbourhood of the sea, but not on the rocks themselves. They build separately in pairs.

The eggs are only two. They are laid towards the end of June.

POMERINE SKUA.

POMERINE JAGER.

PLATE CCXXVIII.—FIG. I.

Cataractes Pomerinus, . . STEPHENS.
Lestris Pomerinus, ... TEMMINCK. SABINE.

THIS Skua Gull builds by the margin of lakes in marshy places, as well as in more rocky ones.

The nest is composed of different grasses and moss.

The eggs are two or three in number, and of a yellowish grey colour, spotted with blackish brown.

J. R. Wise, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford, obligingly forwarded the egg from which the engraving is taken.

CCCXIX

RICHARDSON'S SKUA.

RICHARDSON'S ARCTIC GULL.

PLATE CCXXIX.—FIG. II.

Lestris Richardsonii, . . . Jenyns. Gould.
Larus parasiticus, . . . Montagu.

These birds build both separately and in companies—twenty or thirty pairs together. They make their nests on some raised part of a marshy place, or the top of a moory waste; the heath, moss, or grass thereon being imbedded into a nest.

The eggs are two in number. They are laid early in June.

BUFFON'S SKUA.

ARCTIC SKUA. TEAZER. ARCTIC GULL. ARCTIC JAGER. BLACK-TOED GULL.

PLATE CCXXIX.—FIG. 1.

Cataractes parasiticus, . .	Fleming.
Lestris parasiticus, . . .	Jenyns. Eyton. Gould.
Stercorarius Cepphus, . .	Shaw.
Stercorarius longicaudus, . .	Brisson.
Larus parasiticus, . . .	Linnæus.
Larus crepidatus, (young) . .	Gmelin. Latham.
Lestris crepidatus, (young) .	Temminck.
Cataracta Cepphus, . . .	Brunnich. Ray.

This Skua Gull breeds on the shores of the sea, and those of the larger rivers, as also on barren heaths at some distance inland: many birds build together. The nest is composed of dry grass.

The eggs are in number two, of a pale olive green colour, with irregular blots of reddish brown.

FULMAR.

FULMAR PETREL. NORTHERN FULMAR. PETREL FULMAR.

PLATE CCXXX.

Procellaria glacialis, . . Pennant. Montagu. Bewick.

The Fulmar builds on the small grassy shelves that occur on the front of high and inaccessible precipices, the result of the dilapidations that time works in even the hardest rock. Numberless pairs of these birds build close together.

A slight hollow in the turf, lined with grass and tufts of the sea-pink, form the nest.

The single egg is of very large size, white, and of a brittle texture.

The young are hatched about the middle of June, the eggs having been laid the beginning of that month.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram obtained this egg from Iceland, and has obligingly given me the use of it for this work.

MANX SHEARWATER.

SHEARWATER PETREL. MANX PUFFIN. PETREL MANKS.

PLATE CCXXXI.—FIG. II.

Procellaria puffinus, . .	Pennant. Montagu.
Procellaria anglorum, . .	Jenyns. Temminck.
Puffinus anglorum, . .	Fleming. Selby.

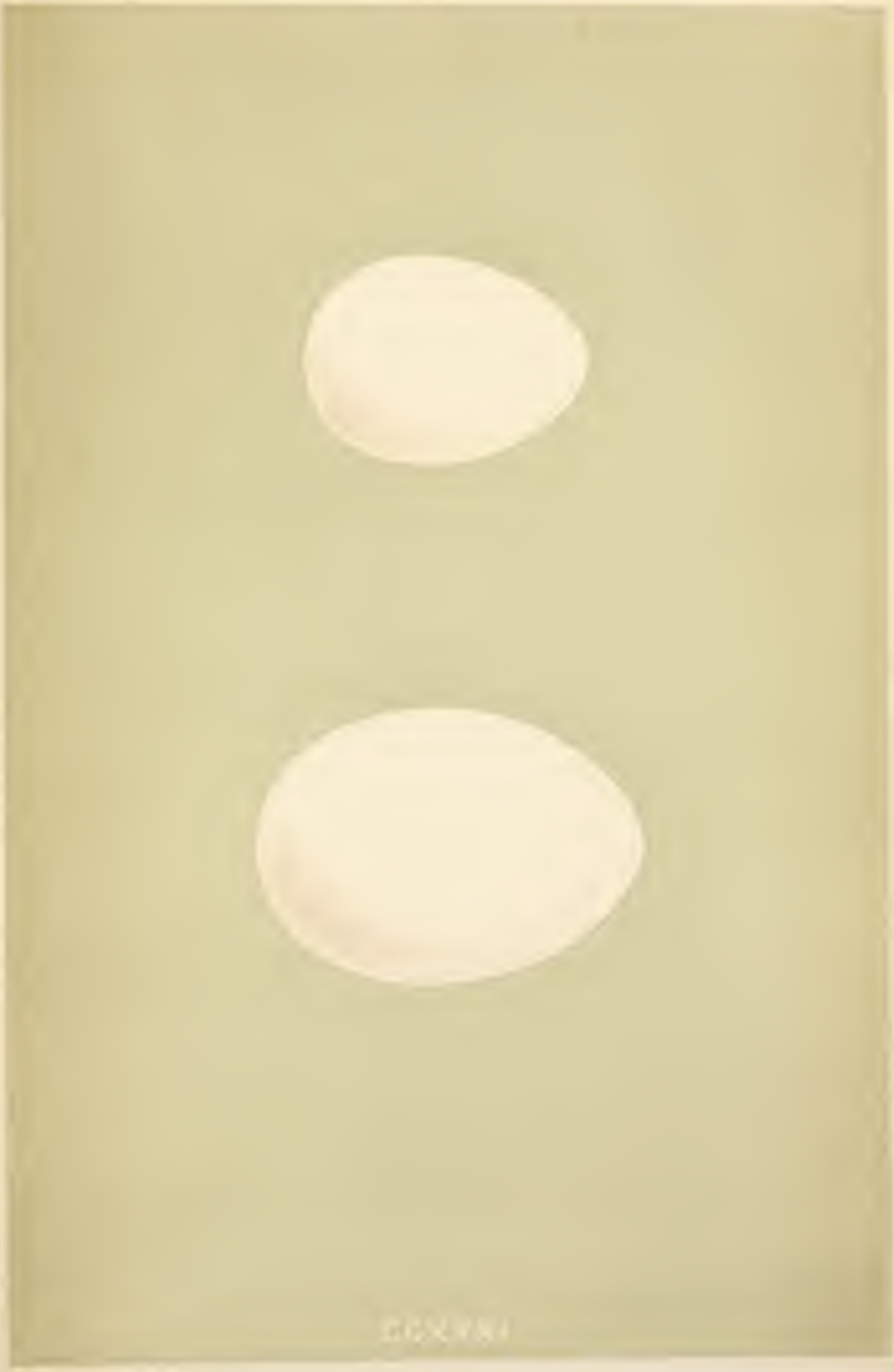
These birds resort for the purpose of incubation to the highest grassy parts of small rocky islands and the kindred shores of the mainland, as also to sandy places, where they breed in burrows, going to a depth of about two feet. The excavating of these appears to occupy a considerable time. Both birds sit, and that so closely as to allow themselves to be taken in the hand.

They appear to be very variable in the time of laying, from the end of May to the end of June.

The nest is at most and best but a slight collection of fern leaves and withered stems of other plants; frequently none is formed, but the sand alone suffices the bird.

Only one egg is produced; it is large in size in proportion to the bulk of the bird, perfectly white, and of an oval form, but both ends obtuse.

This egg was taken by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, in Orkney. The plate is figured from it.



BULWER'S PETREL.

PLATE CCXXXI.—FIG. I.

Procellaria Bulwerii, . . . Jardine. Selby.
Thalassidroma Bulwerii, . . . Gould.

This egg was obtained from Madeira by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, and by him politely lent to me for the use of this work.

WILSON'S PETREL.

PLATE CCXXXII.—FIG. II.

Procellaria Wilsoni, ... Jenyns.
Thalassidroma Wilsoni, ... Temminck.

These birds appear to build in numbers, about the beginning of June, on sandy islands, in which they burrow small holes to the depth of two feet or two and a half: the necessary bedding provided is a little grass.

The egg is a single one, and its colour white.

The young are able to go to sea by the beginning of August.

The egg figured in the plate was lent to me by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Curate of Castle Eden, Durham. He had it from Newfoundland.

FORK-TAILED PETREL.

LEACH'S PETREL. FORK-TAILED STORM PETREL.

PLATE CCXXXII.—FIG. III.

Procellaria Leachii, . . . Bewick. Jenyns.
Procellaria Bullockii, . . . Fleming.
Thalassidroma Bullockii, . . Eyton.
Thalassidroma Leachii, . . . Gould. Temminck.

This Petrel burrows in the sand, or adopts a hole or hollow in a rock for its nest.

The egg is white—only one is laid. It is of large proportionate size.

I have to thank the Rev. H. B. Tristram for the loan of the egg from which the plate is taken. It was had by him from St. Kilda.

FORK-TAILED PETREL.

LEACH'S PETREL. FORK-TAILED STORM PETREL.

PLATE CCXXXII.—FIG. III.

Procellaria Leachii, . . . Bewick. Jenyns.
Procellaria Bullockii, . . . Fleming.
Thalassidroma Bullockii, . . Eyton.
Thalassidroma Leachii, . . . Gould. Temminck.

This Petrel burrows in the sand, or adopts a hole or hollow in a rock for its nest.

The egg is white—only one is laid. It is of large proportionate size.

I have to thank the Rev. H. B. Tristram for the loan of the egg from which the plate is taken. It was had by him from St. Kilda.

STORM PETREL.

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN. COMMON STORM PETREL.
STORMY PETREL.

PLATE CCXXXII.—FIG. I.

Procellaria pelagica, . . Pennant. Montagu. Bewick.
" " . . Fleming. Jenyns. Temminck.
Thalassidroma pelagica, . Selby. Gould.

The Stormy Petrel nestles in rabbit-burrows, the crevices of rocks, and among loose stones. The season for laying is late—towards the middle, and sometimes not till quite the end, of June.

The egg is white in colour, and somewhat of an oval shape.

The bird sits very close, and will allow herself to be taken off the nest sooner than forsake her charge.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram took the egg from which the plate is coloured, in Orkney.

FINIS.

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Tit, Blue	i	61
Tit, Cole	i	59
Tit, Crested	i	60
Tit, Great	i	57
Tit, Long-tailed	i	67
Tit, Marsh	i	65
Turnstone	ii	136
Twite	ii	14
Vulture, Egyptian	i	3
Vulture, Griffon	i	1
Wagtail, Grey	i	122
Wagtail, Grey-headed	i	123
Wagtail, Pied	i	120
Wagtail, White	i	121
Wagtail, Yellow	i	124
Warbler, Dartford	ii	89
Warbler, Garden	ii	75
Warbler, Grasshopper	ii	61
Warbler, Great Sedge	ii	70
Warbler, Melodious Willow	ii	85
Warbler, Orphean	ii	73
Warbler, Reed	ii	65
Warbler, Savi's	ii	62
Warbler, Sedge	ii	63
Warbler, Willow	ii	83
Warbler, Wood	ii	81
Water-rail	iii	37
Waxwing	i	97
Wheatear	ii	59
Whimbrel	iii	6
Whinchat	ii	57
Whitethroat	ii	77
Whitethroat, Lesser	ii	79
Wigeon	iii	64
Woodchat	i	55
Woodcock	iii	20
Woodpecker, Black	i	101
Woodpecker, Green	i	102
Woodpecker, Great Spotted	i	103
Woodpecker, Hairy	i	105
Woodpecker, Lesser Spotted	i	104
Woodpecker, Three-toed	i	106
Wren	ii	90
Wryneck	i	99
Yellow-hammer	i	145

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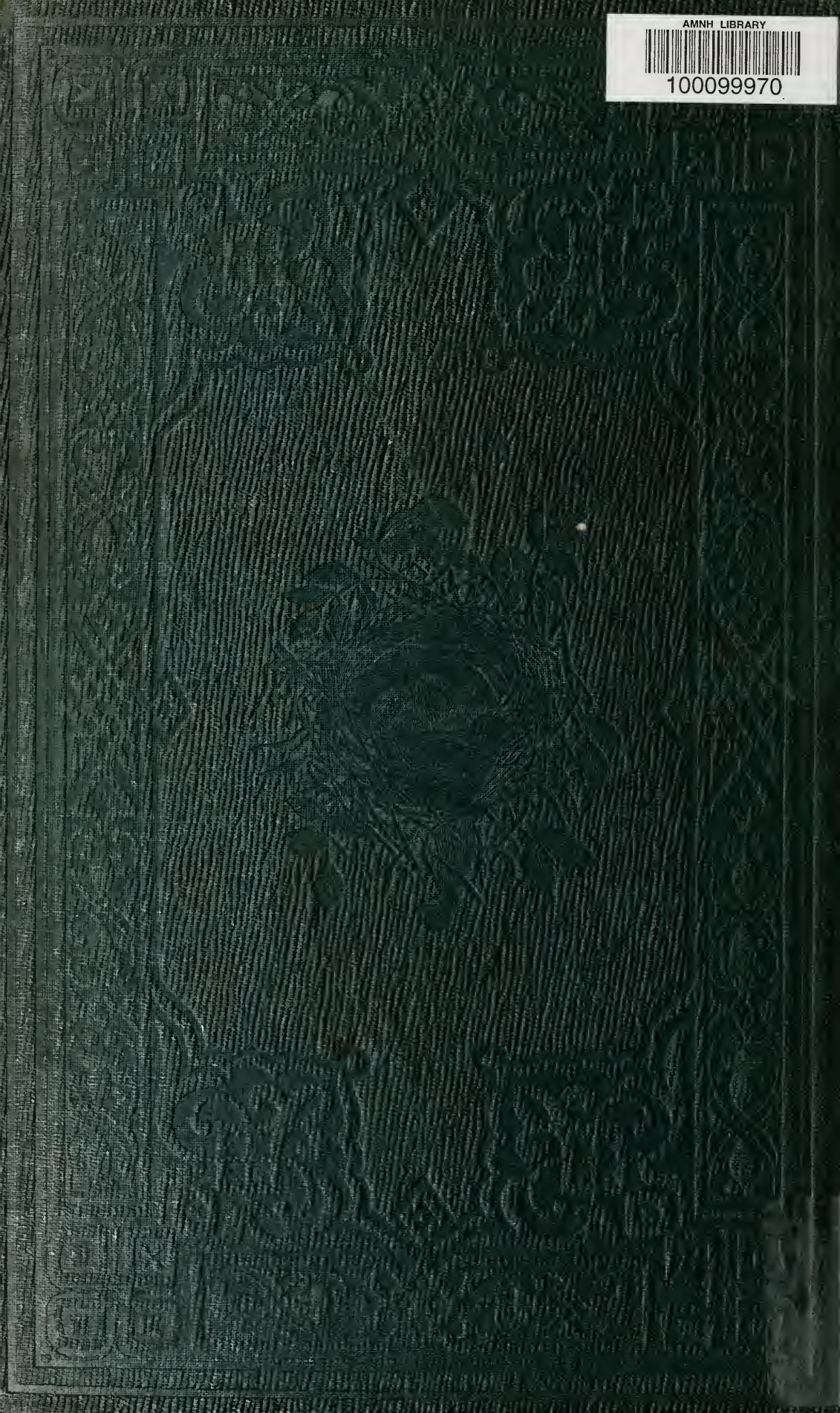
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